REGISTERED No. 1—1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,191.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MAY 10, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 45	For Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 52	For Annum	Rs. 67
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	,, 2 8
Third do.	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding lines	,, 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at, our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The Steam Ship "SOCOTRA," 1,347 Tons, 220 H.P., Commander W. A. Stannart, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 15th May 1875, at 4 P.M.

Leaves BOMBAY		Leaves Madras	
,, Carwar	17	,, Masulipatam	31
,, Narrakel	21	,, Coconada	June. 1
,, Calingapt	21	,, Vizagapatam	2
,, Tuticorin	23	,, Bimlipatam	2
,, Colombo	24	,, Gopalpore	3
,, Negapatam	27	,, False Point	4
,, Pondicherry	28	Arrives CALCUTTA	6

Cargo for Ceylon and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUARDEL, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. BURMAH, 1,051 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 14th May 1875, at 4 P.M.

May 1875.		June 1875.	
Leave BOMBAY	14	Leave BUSREH	2
,, Kurrachee	18	,, Mahomerah	3
,, Gwader	20	,, Fao	4
,, Jask	22	,, Bushire	5
,, Bunder Abbas	23	,, Bahrein	5
,, Linga	25	,, Linga	7
,, Bushire	27	,, Bunder Abbas	8
,, Fao	29	,, Muscat	10
Arrive BUSREH	30	,, Kurrachee	15
		Arrive BOMBAY	18

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. INDIA, 1,060 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander J. Hebbard, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 10th May 1875, at 4 P.M., calling at Veraval, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

The s.s. BURMAH, 1,051 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 14th May 1875 at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR & INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Every Tuesday, at 4 P.M.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer PEARL, C. Dubat, Commander, will leave for undermentioned ports on TUESDAY next, the 11th May at 4 P.M., from the A. & O. Bunder :—

Hurnee.		Vingoria.	
Ratnagherry.		Goa Panjim.	
Jeytapore.		Carwar.	
Malwan.		Compta.	

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

No. 14, Medows Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT OF STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"BATAVIA," to sail on TUESDAY, the 1st of June 1875.

"PERSIA," to sail on THURSDAY, the 1st of July, 1875.

All Steamers of the Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,

No. 9 Hummum Street,

Bombay, 1st January 1875.

ANCHOR LINE.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(Sailing about 25th May).

THE powerful Steamer MACEDONIA, 2,273 Tons, 486 H. P., nominal will be despatched for Liverpool, about 25th May. The Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS, and has superior accommodation for First-class Passengers and also good accommodation for Second-class Passengers.

	1st Class.		2nd Class.
Fare to Liverpool	Rs. 500	,,	Rs. 300
,, Suez	250	,,	200
,, Malta	150	,,	2 0

The MACEDONIA will be followed by the THRACIA ..... 2,500 Tons, 450 H.P., about 4th June.
EUROPA ..... 2,277 ,, 424 ,, ,, 20th June

and other Steamers at regular intervals.

For passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

Bombay, 6th May 1875. Agents.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :

Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	May.	
MIRZAPORE	A. Parish	3783	600	10th—Southampton.
BARODA	W. Fentiman	1874	400	17th—Suez, &c.
KHIVA	C. G. Perrins	2609	450	24th—Southampton.
GEELONG	C. Fraser	1584	250	31st—Suez, &c.
			June.	
GWALIOR	N. W. Hazlewood	2725	450	4th—Southampton.
BOKHARA	W. D. Anderson	2932	450	11th—Suez, &c.
LOMBARDY	E. M. Gillespie	2723	450	18th—Southampton.
KA-NGAR	G. J. Babot	2609	450	25th—Suez, &c.
			July.	
HINDOSTAN	N. Roskell	3113	600	2nd—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Marseilles, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 3rd May 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 17th May 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. NIZAM, (2,725 tons, and 450 H.P.), Captain A. E. Barlow, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not indorsed on the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 15th May 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 3rd May 1875.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL. TO LEAVE ABOUT 27TH MAY.

THE fine Screw Steamer PALESTINE, 2,867 Tons, 300 H. P., Classed 100 A 1 at Lloyd's will be despatched as above. She has superior accommodation for 75 1st Class Passengers and will make the run in 30 days. For Passage, &c. apply to

KING, KING & Co.,

4, Church Lane.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON THE 18TH INSTANT.

THE S. S. "TEVIOT," W. C. Nisbet, Commander, well known in the Indian and China Trades, will sail as above and is expected to make the passage as usual in 30 days. The "Teviot" has excellent First-class passengers accommodation and is provided with everything calculated to ensure the comfort of passengers in a tropical climate.

A DOCTOR and STEWARDESS are carried.

Should a sufficient number of Second-class passengers offer, arrangements will be made to carry them at moderate rates.

For further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

or

W. NICOL & CO.,

Bombay, 30th April 1875. Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF COALS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. Menesse & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Elphinstone Bunder on account and risk of the first buyers, the New Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Company (Limited).

About 300 tons or thereabouts best Laird's Welsh Hartley steam coal shipped by Messrs. J. P. Higginson & Co., of Liverpool, Ashurrow from Liverpool.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lot being knocked down and the balance before delivery.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 10th May 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12

Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.

Freight Report, &c.

Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.

Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1867 and 1874 respectively.

Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1867 and 1874 respectively.

Share List and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance ..... Rs. 10

Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette," Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

DISINFECTANTS.

	Cash Prices. Rs. as.
Antiseptic Fluid, prepared from McDougall's Disinfecting Powder, pint bottles, each	0 8
Ditto ditto ditto quart bottles, each	0 14
Ditto ditto ditto 2 gallon tins, each	0 8
Ditto ditto ditto 4 gallon tins, each	8 0
Bromley's Sol. Chloride of Lime, per bottle	1 12
Ditto ditto Soda ditto	2 4
Burnett's (Sir Wm.) Fluid, pint bottles, each	0 12
Ditto quart bottles, each	1 8
Carbolic Acid, 1 pound bottles, each	0 10
Ditto 1 pound bottles, each	1 0
Ditto 1 gallon tins, each	5 0
Carbolic Powder, (contg. 15 per cent. Acid) pound tins, each	0 10
Ditto ditto ditto 28 pound cases, each	4 0
Di to ditto ditto d.tto cwt. cases, each	12 0
Condy's Fluid, *Crimson*, ½ pint bottles, each	0 12
Ditto ditto quart b tles, each	3 0
Ditto *Green*, pint bottles, each	0 12
Ditto ditto quart bottles, each	1 5

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ltd.),

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHOLERA REMEDIES.

THE following have been employed very successfully for many years in this Presidency, and are recommended at the present juncture :—

D. S. Kemp and Co.'s Cholera and Diarrhœa Mixture per bottle	Rs. 1 0
Dr Leith's Cholera and Diarrhœa Mixture with Opium	,, 1 0
Do ditto do. without ,,	1 0
Cholera Pills, as supplied by Government, per phial	,, 1 0
Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, per phial 12 as., Rs. 1-8 and	,, 3 0
Dr. Rubini's Concentrated Solution of Camphor, per phial	,, 1 0

The usual wholesale discount is allowed on quantities.

DISINFECTANTS.

Carbolic Disinfecting Powder per tin	Rs. 0 10
Do. ditto per case	,, 7 0
Do. ditto per cask	Rs. 14 and ,, 26 0
Carbolic Acid for disinfecting per gallon	,, 4 8
Condy's Disinfecting Fluid ditto	,, 7 0
Burnett's Disinfecting Fluid per quart	,, 2 0
Chlorsalum Liquid ditto	,, 2 0

Wholesale discount on quantities.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,

SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

CHOLERA,

DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.

As domestic safeguards, especially in Households beyond the reach of prompt medical aid, the experience of a long series of years has proved the superiority of the following remedies.

TREACHER'S ANTICHOLERA MIXTURE.

(Astringent Anodyne and Anti-spasmodic.)

In all stages of the above diseases has been found invaluable. Cash Price per bottle, Re. 1 and Re. 1-8.

LEITH'S CHOLERA MIXTURES.

As used and recommended by the Local Government and Health Department.

Prepared according to Dr. Leith's Original Prescriptions.

Cash Price per bottle with Opium, pints Rs. 1-4, quarts Rs. 2-4
,, ,, without ,, ,, 1-0, ,, 1-8

TRIPLE CONCENTRATED

ESSENCE OF CAMPHOR.

Prepared from Dr. Rubini's Formula.

Cash Price per bottle, Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

	Cash prices.
Dr. Gregory's Stomachic Powder, per bottle	Rs. 1 8
Essence of Peppermint	,, Re. 1 and Re. 2 0
Concentrated Essence of Ginger	,, Re. 1 and Re. 2 0
Ethereolyne (Savory and Moore's)	,, Rs. 1 12
Chl rodyne, (Collis Browne's)	,, As. 12 & Re. 1 8
Cholera Belts, each	Re. 2 4

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ltd.),

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. S. "BELLONA,"

1,014 Tons, 300 H.P. nominal, W. T. RHODES, Commander, will sail hence for LIVERPOOL, about 25th May.

The "Bellona" has excellent accommodation for First-class Passengers The Saloon and Cabins being placed amidships are well ventilated and free from the motion of the Engines.

Fare ..... Rs. 450 } Exclusive of Wines, &c.

Plans of the accommodation can be seen in our Office.

For Passages only apply to

JOHNSON & Co.,

Ship Brokers.

Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. MACEDONIA, arrived from GLASGOW, *viâ* Liverpool and Port Said, are requested to send their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and counter-signature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No claims for DAMAGE or SHORT DELIVERY will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

Agents, s.s. "Macedonia."

Bombay, 8th May 1875.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of RED and BLUE SERGE in sufficient quantity to make up TUNICS and TROWSERS for about 720 MEN. Samples, with prices per yard, and also mating breadth, to be forwarded to the address of the OFFICER COMMANDING SIXTH REGIMENT, N. I., BELGAUM.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE Co.

CAPITAL £100,000 FULLY SUBSCRIBED.

The Directors have made it their study to adopt the various improvements, and afford all the increased facilities in connection with Life Assurance Policies.

Prospectuses, giving Tables of Rates, last Report and Balance Sheet, and all further information, can be obtained on application to

PELLY & Co.,

Bombay, January 1875. Agents for Bombay.

PRIZES! PRIZES!! PRIZES!!!

EVERY EVENING.

TREMENDOUS SUCCESS OF THE "PHANTOM CHRYSTYS,"

WITH

D'ARCY READ'S "GHOST."

Tickets to be had at the Pavilion.

RAIN GUAGES.

CASELLA'S RAIN GUAGES, copper cylinder with brass rim, with copper funnel and glass bottle, and graduated glass measure, each Rs. 16 0

GLAISHER'S Ditto by STANLEY, large size, with graduated glass measure, &c. ..... each Rs. 20 0

THACKER, VINING & CO.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET

Is pre-eminently an *honest* Wine.

Quarts .....Rs. 10 | Pints .....Rs 5-8

D. S. KEMP & Co., Bombay.

THE BOMBAY PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the BOMBAY PRESS COMPANY, Limited, are now FINALLY CLOSED and no transfer can be hereafter effected.

J. K. BYTHELL,
SOHABJEE RUSTOMJEE BUNSHAW,
DORABJEE FRAMJEE PANDAY,
RUSTOMJEE DADABHOY CAMA,
LIMJEE JAMSETJEE BOTLIBOI,
MORARJEE MOOLJEE,
Liquidators.

Bombay, 8th May 1875.

NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above-named Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Church Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of May next, at 2 P.M., to confirm the following Special Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on the 5th instant :—

"That Messrs. Shamjee Jadowjee and Soondercje Jaitha, two of the Members of the Firm of Messrs. Vunnalaljee Juggjeewan Shamjee and Co., Agents to the Company, shall be Directors of the Company so long as they shall respectively be Members of that Firm and that Firm shall be Agents of the Company, and the said Shamjee Jadowjee and Soondercje Jaitha shall not be required to retire by rotation."

By order of the Board of Directors,

MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE,

Bombay, 8th May 1875. Secretary.

MIX YOUR OWN CLARET CUP.

Save your Wine, avoid the deglutition of crude spices, and promote your health by using

AROMATIC DISTILLATE.

It produces a Claret Cup which touches perfection, exquisite in aroma but innoxious to the most delicate interior. Gourmets will find it a valuable acquisition.

Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO., BOMBAY.

THACKER, VINING & CO.

MEDICAL WORKS.

	Rs. as.
Arnott on Cancer, its Varieties, their Histology and Diagnosis	3 8
Acton on Prostitution	7 8
Anderson's Practical Treatise on Eczema	3 8
Assheton on the Circulation of the Blood	3 4
Barnes' Clinical History of Diseases of Women	18 0
Bucknill and Tuke's Psychological Medicine	15 12
Bedford's Principles and Practice of Obstetrics	13 12
Bessley's Pocket Formulary	3 12
——Prescriptions	3 4
Bull's Hints to Mothers	3 4
——Maternal Management of Children	3 4
British Pharmacopœia, 1867	3 12
Bryant's Practice of Surgery	13 4
Carter's Microscopic Structure of Urinary Calculi	3 4
Curcaux's Midwifery	18 12
Carter's Theory of Ocular Defects	4 12
Clarke on Diseases of the Tongue	6 12
Chambers' Manual of Diet in Heath and Disease	6 12
Churchill's Midwifery	7 12
——on Diseases of Children	7 12
Druitt's Surgeon's Vade Mecum	7 12
Domville's Manual for Hospital Nurses	1 8
Erichsen's Surgery, 2 Vols	23 0
Ellis' Demonstrations of Anatomy	7 12
——Diseases of Children	4 8
Eassie's Sanitary Arrangements for Dwellings	3 8
Fenwick's Medical Diagnosis	4 0
Fergusson's Practical Surgery	13 4
Fayrer's Clinical and Pathological observations in India	10 0
FitzGerald on Epidemic Cholera	1 4
Graham's Modern Domestic Medicine	10 0
Goodeve's Management of Children in India	3 8
Gueriant's Surgical Diseases of Infants and Children	7 12
Gordon's Lessons in Hygiene and Surgery	6 12
Gray's Anatomy	17 8
Green's Pathology and Morbid Anatomy	5 8
Gamgee on Fractures	6 12
Garrod's Materia Medica	7 12
Hancocks's Anatomy and Surgery of the Human Foot	9 8
Halto's Lectures on Sanitary Subjects	3 4
Heath's Manual of Minor Surgery and Bandaging	3 8
——Injuries and Diseases of the Jaws	7 8
Hooper's Physician's Vade Mecum	7 12
Hewitt on Diseases of Women	15 0
Hewson's Use of Earth in Surgery	7 12
Hogg's Parasitic Origin of Skin Diseases	7 12
Holden's Illustrated Manual of Anatomy	10 0
Horton's Diseases of Tropical Climates	7 12
Jones on Failure of Sight from Accidents	5 8
Jardan's Surgical Treatment of Inflammations	4 12
Kirke's Hand-book of Physiology	7 12
Kennedy's Hospitalism and Zymotic Diseases	3 4
Lee's Lectures on Practical Pathology, 2 Vols	12 8
Lawson on Eye Diseases	4 12
Living on Leprosy	3 4
Lyonsom's Relapsing Famine Fever	4 12
Macnamara on Cholera	10 0
Moore's Health in the Tropics	6 12
Macpherson's Annals of Cholera	4 12
Milton on Skin Diseases	6 12
Meadow's Midwifery	5 8
Morgan on Cancer	2 4
Macpherson's Cholera in its Home	3 4
Marsden on Cancer	5 8
Morehead's Researches on Disease in India	13 4
Murchison on Continued Fevers	15 0
——Functional Derangements of the Liver	3 4
Naylor on Diseases of the Skin	7 12
Pcel's Principles and Practice of Medicine	8 0
Pharmacographia, a History of Drugs	11 4
Pereira's Materia Medica, by Bentley and Redwood	15 12
Pettigrew's Physiology of the Circulation	7 8
Ross' Graft Theory of Disease	6 12
Skey's Operative Surgery	7 12
Simpson's Anæsthesia Hospitalism, &c.	8 12
Squire's Companion to British Pharmacopœia	6 12
Spence's Lectures on Surgery, 2 Vols	20 0
Sayne's Diseases of the Knee Joint	5 12
Smith's Common Nature of Epidemics	2 4
Syme's Principles of Surgery	5 0
Sheppard's Lectures on Madness	4 4
Silver's Practical Medicine	7 12
Swain's Surgical Emergencies	3 12
Spender's Therapeutic Means for the Relief of Pain	5 8
Thudichum's Chemical Physiology	4 12
Tanner's Practice of Medicine, 2 Vols	20 0
Tilt on Uterine Therapeutics	6 4
Tomes' Dental Surgery	7 12
Van Buren on the Genito Urinary Organs	13 4
Wilson's Lectures on Dermatology	6 12
Wood on Sunstroke	4 0
West on Diseases of Infancy and Childhood	10 0
Walton on Diseases of the Eye	15 12

THACKER, VINING & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.

GUARANTEED to be a PURE EXTRACT of the FLESH and BONES of CHICKEN. When dissolved in water it forms a most nutritious food for Invalids, Infants, and delicate persons; and in Sea-sickness and similar emergencies, it is frequently the only nourishment that can be borne by the patient.

Per Pot, Rs. 3.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,

SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.—Superior Himalayan KUMAON TEAS in 1 lb. packets, at Re. 1-12 to Re. 2-4 per lb. Apply D. P. BATHA & Co., 9, Hummum Street, Bombay.

TENDERS for the SALE of EMPTY HOGSHEADS IN PACK will be received by the EXECUTIVE COMMISSARIAT OFFICER, Bombay, on the 12th instant. For particulars apply at the Office.

NOTICES.

FURNITURE CHINTZES.

CRETONNES.

No. 1, LIGHT GREEN GROUND, Dark Green Leaves, and small Fancy Flowers, 31 inches wide, Re. 1-4 per yard.

No. 2, LIGHT DRAB GROUND, Passion Flowers, various Colours, 32 inches wide, Re. 1-8 per yard.

No. 3, LIGHT DRAB GROUND, Running Pattern of Fancy Coloured Leaves, 32 inches wide, Re. 1-8 per yard.

No. 4, BLUE GROUND, PINK ROSES, BUDS, BUTTERFLIES, and BIRDS, 31 inches wide, Re. 1-8 per yard.

No. 5, WHITE GROUND, BOUQUETS OF FLOWERS in Vases, 30 inches wide, Re. 1-8 per yard.

No. 6, BLUE GROUND, BOUQUETS OF FLOWERS and large variegated Leaves, 30 inches wide, Re. 1-8 per yard.

No. 7, LIGHT BUFF GROUND, Running Pattern of Roses and Corn Flowers, 30 inches wide, Re. 1-8 per yard.

No. 8, GREEN GROUND, Running Pattern of Roses and Corn Flowers, 30 inches wide, Re. 1-8 per yard.

No. 9, WIDE BLACK and GREEN STRIPES, with Sprays of Roses and Creepers, 30 inches wide, Re. 1-8 per yard.

No. 10, SCARLET GROUND, Running Pattern of Fancy Flowers, 30 inches wide, Re. 1-8 per yard.

No. 11, TWILLED CRETONNE, Black and Blue Wide Stripes, Scroll Pattern with Yellow Greek Border, 1 inch wide, and various Birds, 30 inches wide, Re. 1-8 per yard.

No. 12, LIGHT DRAB GROUND, Creepers of Roses and Daisies, 30 inches wide, Re. 1-8 per yard.

No. 13, LIGHT BUFF GROUND, Fancy variegated Leaves and Fruit, 30 inches wide, Re. 1-8 per yard.

No. 14, LIGHT BUFF and GREY WIDE STRIPES, Creepers of [illegible] inches wide, Re. 1-8 per yard.

SATIN FINISHED CRETONNES.

No. 15, BLUE GROUND, Fancy Grass and various Flowers, 33 inches wide, Rs. 2 per yard.

No. 16, BLUE and BLACK WIDE STRIPES, Bouquets of various Flowers and Birds, very handsome Pattern, 33 inches wide, Rs. 2 per yard.

No. 17, LIGHT BUFF GROUND, PINK and WHITE STRIPES, Bouquets of Flowers and Butterflies, 33 inches wide, Rs. 2 per yard.

No. 18, LIGHT BUFF and GREEN WIDE STRIPES, Bouquets of various Flowers and Birds, a very handsome Pattern, 33 inches wide, Rs. 2 per yard.

No. 19, WIDE GREEN STRIPES and NARROW BLACK STRIPES, Bouquets and Creepers of Fancy Flowers, 33 inches wide, Rs. 2 per yard.

No. 20, WIDE BLACK, and NARROW GREEN STRIPES, Bouquets and Creepers of Fancy Flowers, 33 inches wide, Rs. 2 per yard.

No. 21, LIGHT BUFF GROUND, very handsome Pattern of Shaded Roses and Buds, 33 inches wide, Rs. 2 per yard.

(To be Continued.)

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT, OR ONE ANNA AND A HALF ALLOWED ON EACH RUPEE FOR READY MONEY ORDERS AMOUNTING TO 10 RUPEES.

WATSON AND CO.,

8 & 9, CHURCH-GATE STREET, & 22 & 23, RAMPART ROW,

BOMBAY.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S

CELEBRATED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES,

FOR FAMILY AND MANUFACTURERS' USE.

HEAD OFFICE: 34, Union Square, New York.

CHIEF OFFICE IN EUROPE: 39, Foster Lane Cheapside, London.

The representative of the above Company has the honour to announce that he has brought out an assortment of those celebrated SEWING MACHINES, which are now on view at the temporary Show Room,

No. 15, MEADOWS STREET, BOMBAY,

Where an inspection is respectfully invited.

Instructions given gratuitously to purchasers at the above address, or at their own residence.

Discount allowed to Wholesale Buyers.

A GOOD AGENT WANTED.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES, ON THE ART UNION PRINCIPLE.

UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF RAILWAY SERVANTS IN INDIA.

25,000 TICKETS AT Rs. 2 EACH.

Rs. 25,000 to be given away in Prizes, and the balance to be invested in Guaranteed Railway Shares, for the benefit of those Railway employés who belong to the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in India.

1 Prize of Rs. 8,000		4 Prizes of Rs. 100	
1 ,, ,, 3,000		6 ,, ,,	75
7 ,, ,, 1,000		10 ,, ,,	50
4 ,, ,, 500		11 ,, ,,	40
4 ,, ,, 250		11 ,, ,,	30
4 ,, ,, 200		14 ,, ,,	20
4 ,, ,, 150		20 ,, ,,	10

101 PRIZES.

Due notice will be given of the Drawing, which will take place at Allahabad as soon as all the tickets are disposed of. Tickets can be obtained from any of the members of the Executive Council, G. Gahagan & Co., Commission Agents, Apollo House, Apollo Street, Bombay, or the General Secretary

F. T. ATKINS,

15, South Road, Allahabad.

N. B.—Applicants are requested to write their address plainly so as to prevent mistakes.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" of "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dee Works :—NEWPORT MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury), are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by JAS. ROBERTS, 47, Mortimer Street, London, W., And sold all over the World by most Chemists, and Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s.

J. NEUBERG,

MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED, A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS,

IN PRIME CONDITION.

PONDICHERRY INDIANAS,

AN EXCEPTIONALLY FINE BRAND

of these favorite Cigars in Stock.

MILD, MELLOW,

COMMERCIAL NTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, 8TH MAY, 1875.

THE slightly steadier feeling apparent in the Liverpool Cotton Market has proved very temporary. Yesterday's report was quieter at the close, and to-day absolute dulness has again set in, the sales only reaching 6,000 bales. Spot prices are still unaltered, but arrivals are generally 1-16d. in favour of buyers. There is nothing new either in the position or prospects of the market. The rapid accumulation of stock in Liverpool throws all other influences into the shade, and until the figures are materially reduced, we cannot expect to see any permanent strength in the market.

The visible supply of cotton in and afloat for the U. K. on the 7th instant compares with last week and the corresponding date last year as follows :—

	1875	Last week	1874
Stock in Liverpool.....	950,000	865,000	780,710
„ London.....	111,000	101,000	156,930
American afloat.....	150,000	220,000	275,000
East Indian „	280,000	225,000	399,000
	1,491,000	1,413,000	1,665,640
Price of Mid-Orleans ...	8 1-16d.	8¼d.	8 7 16d.
„ Fair Dhollera ...	5¼d.	5 1-16d.	6¼d.
Difference	2 13-16d.	2 15-16d.	3 3-16d

The American figures to date are as follows :—

	1875	1874	1873
Week's receipts...	23,000	25,000	43,000
„ Exports to U. K. ...	22,000	51,000	47,000
„ „ Continent...	7,000	16,000	8,000
Total receipts, since 1st Sept.	3,325,000	3,193,000	3,299,000
„ Exports to U. K. „	1,557,000	1,624,000	1,513,000
„ „ Continent	776,000	929,000	674,000
Stocks at the Ports	446,000	364,000	413,000

Piece Goods in Manchester were unchanged in price yesterday, but Reuts reports a moderate enquiry, which is a shade better than what we have been hearing of late. The shipments of Goods and Yarns for India during the month of April have been on a moderate scale for Bombay, but for Calcutta the figures are again large of all descriptions.

COFFEE goes on declining in price, Mid Plantation Ceylon being now quoted at 104s. to 105s. per cwt. Oils and Seeds are unaltered.

Consols this morning are quoted at 93¾, a decline of ¼. French Rentes at 101¼, a fall of ⅛. The downward movement is however explained by Reuter's advice that "money is in active demand in consequence of a collapse of Bourse speculation in Paris." As this is the first intimation we have on the subject, it is impossible to gauge the nature of the collapse. With Rentes at their present level, however, it cannot be anything very serious, nor is the effect on the London market to be much dreaded in the existing state of dull trade and absence of speculation.

Shipments of £10,000 in Gold and £20,000 in Silver by last Southampton steamer for Bombay are advised in yesterday's public message. Reports are current that private advices give the Silver at 20 instead of 2 lacs, but so far as we can ascertain they are merely reports and nothing more, and it is not at all likely that the larger sum should be sent out here at this season.

STERLING EXCHANGE.—To-day has continued firm with a further partial recovery of 1-32d. per rupee. No great business has been done, in fact the amount of bills offering is comparatively small, and the enquiry for Bank Paper is of the most limited character We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	ls. 9 15/16d.	1s31-32 per rupee
Do 6 months' sight	ls. 10¼d to 15/32	„
Credits 3 do	ls. 10⅜ to 15/32	„
Documents 3 do	ls. 10 7-16d.	„

On Calcutta there are few sellers and rates are unaltered at 99½ for demand and 99⅞ for 60 days' sight bills.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is still strong at for large amounts. Fours Rs. 102 ; Fours and a half Rs. 103¾ ; Fives and a half Rs. 109¼ ; small sums ¼ per cent. higher.

The SHARE MARKET has been particularlyquiet, no transactions of any importance having transpired. Bank and Land shares are unaltered. Spinning and Weaving are s eady and in some cases a shade higher.

COTTON shows extreme quietness and only a small business has been transacted on the Green at previous prices. The receipts for the week are exceptionally small, namely 44,384 bales against 51,215 last week and 87,068 for the corresponding weak last year, the respective totals since 1st September being now 1,007,630 this, as against 1,024,667 bales last season.

FREIGHTS are quiet by steamer at £1 15 and by sailing ships at £1-12-6 for wood and £1-16-3 rice.

PIECE GOODS show no change or any kind. The demand is extremely slack and prices are slowly giving way notwithstanding all the firmness shown by holders.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nom. value pah.	Paid up.	Last Divi dend.		Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank.....	94
22,000	1,000	all	7½p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,410
20,000	500	all	5p.ct.	Do of Bombay New ...	725
5,25	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,192
50,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of L. & China ...	300
40,000	281¼	all	Nil	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	275
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bank of India & China	175
40 000	250	1	5 p.ct.	National Bank of Indic.	107
60,000	150	all	12 p.ct.	Oriental Bank, ...	100

PRESS COMPANIES.

18	5,000	2,880	100p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co ...	1,625
200	2,000	1,150	30 do.	Akbar Co. Karrachee	600
100	500	all	120p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.....	630
250	1,000	200.00	...	Alfred Mills Co.....	1,100
128	12,000	11,000	200p.	Apollo Press Co.....	3,3 0
1375	1,000	all	...	Bellary.....	600
155	500	all	60p.c.	Benar Cotton Company (New) ...	385
200	2,000	all	200p.	Bombay Press Co.....	1,325
200	500	all	50 p.c.	Do New.....	350
1,400	250	all	64 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	140
1,000	250	all	37½p.c.	Carver Company	250
220	250	all	...	Comada Press Co.....	130
500	1,000	all	175p.	Colaba Press Co.....	3,300
500	250	all	Nil	Dholleru P. & G. Co.	200
332	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co.....	1,150
1,750	2,000	2,000	200p.	Emperor Press Co.....	2,700
300	2,000	2,000	15 p.c	Framji Cowasji Press Co	3 0
300	500	all	100 p.c	French Press Co	450
1150	...	1,400	100 p.c	Imperial Press Co.....	400
9125	90	35	60 p.c	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	...
500	2,000	600	...	Oriental Press Manuf Co. Ld	1,500
120	...	1,50	250 p.c	Princeof Wales Press...	900
268	500	all	100 p.c	Samoon Press Co.....	540
400	50	70	135 p.c	Scinde Press Co.....	420
10	1,000	75	...	Scindeand Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited...	800
15	50	all	12 p.c.	Vic. Col. Gin & Press Co.	1,000
450	1,500		100p.c	Volkart's United Press Co.	160

* Per share for the half year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218-9-3	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consoli. dated Stock	246¼
...	£20	163 14	do	Do. New £20 Shares ...	126
...	£20	65 7 2	do.	Ditto ...	72
...	£20	21 12 3	do.	Ditto ...	32
...	£100	1,00	do.	S. B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,100
...	£25	208-9-3	do.	Do. New £25 Shares ...	220

LAND COMPANIES.

6,000	3,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co.....	1,225
7,500	150	all	...	Fore Land & Fire Co. Ld.	105
1,750	2,000	2,000	20p.c.	Mazagon Land	800
6,000	1,400	all	15p.c.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	245

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

...	1,250	all	100	Alexandra pinning	1,335
500	5,500	all	200	Alliance Spinning	2,250
300	2,000	570	...	Bhowanagar M. & P. C.	1,700
500	1,000	all	100	Bombay United	1,050
200	150	150	50	Broach Mills.....	155
900	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	900
2,550	2,000	all	10 p.c.	Oburunsee Spinning...	1,200
1,500	1,250	all	100 p.c	Fleming S. & W. Co ..	900
1,400	1,000	all	140 p.c	Great Eastern	1 100
700	1,000	all	60 p.c	Hindustan S. & W. Co..	1,025
760	1,000	all	100 p.c	Jeevraj Balloo Mills ..	1,085
...	...	900	...	Khandesh Spinning	1,100
200	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	990
...	...	900	...	Madras U. Spinning	900
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's.....	1,110xd.
1,000	1,000	all	100 p.c	Morarjee Spinning	1,115
4,000	625	all	60	Oriental	712½
1,000	1,000	250	200 p.c	Prince of Wales Spinning	600
110	1,000	1,000	200p.c	Sonderdas Spinning....	1,100
600	1,000	250	24p.c	Do. do. 1/4 share	270

* Per share for the half year.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 4th May as compared with that for 27th April :—

Liabilities.	27th April. Rs.	a.	p.	4th May. Rs.	a.	p.
Capital	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	16,95,285	13	1	16,95,285	13	1
Treasury Balances ...	3,83,53 219	12	6	3,47,97,269	0	4
Total Deposits	2,05,22,879	9	0	2,12,63,973	3	2
Bank Drafts, &c.....	8,86,680	14	1	8,86,680	3	2
Sundries	3,38,535	4	9	3,63,466	14	7
	Rs. 8,30,06,351	9	3	8,11,28,681	2	4
Assets.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Government Securities	1,70,81,849	1	1	1,56,80,766	12	1
Loans on Govt. Securities.	73,05,688	0	0	80,81,5 2	0	0
Credits on ditto ..	76,41,287	9	4	73 65,719	0	0
Bills discounted	2,12,62,776	12	9	2,17,31,030	9	9
Bank stock	10,75,411	14	10	10,77,362	7	1
Stamps	12,823	1	1	12,823	7	11
Balances with other Banks	5,47,212	4	2	5,61,184	1	8
Sundries	23,272	10	8	19,257	1	2
Bullion	31,846	14	8	16,039	12	3
Cash at Head Office	1,26,73,263	7	7	1,09 59,739	8	6
Do. at Branches	1,79,97,763	6	6	1,80,80,656	4	10
	Rs. 8,30,06,351	2	3	8,11,28,681	2	4

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s PHLOX, 141 tons, Captain W. Ashton, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Goa, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. S. Chinaman, and fifteen deck passengers.

THE STEAMER KING ARTHUR, Somerset Johnstone, master, loaded for Liverpool, was found to be making water fast and has been put ashore to prevent sinking. She will have to discharge and dock,

THE B I S N Co's s s ETHIOPIA, 1,314 tons, Captain J H Atkinson, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers —For Beypore—Rev Mr Rivington and Major Hannera, R A and servant, For Carwar—Mr G G Giffert and servant For different ports—Twelve deck passengers.

THE s s MACEDONIA, 1,452 tons, Captain J. Laird, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Liverpool (April 8th), via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. Melvill, Mr. F. H. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Charles King, Mr. R. Hogge, Mr. John Robinson, Mr. J. N. Robinson, Mrs. M. A. L. Pinsent and five children, Mr. J. A. Rose and infant, and Mrs. Mary Rose.

ARRIVAL.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
8	Macedonia (s).....	Laud	Liverpool, Apr 8.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Mary Stenhouse.....	Hedgcock	Liverpool.
	Wimma.....	Gordon	Falmouth.
	Navarino(s).....	Butler	Liverpool.
	Ethiopia (s).....	Atkinson	Coast & Calcutta.
	Phlox (s)	Ashton	Goa & Gon.

The following vessels were entered out for loading on Saturday last :—

Steamer Nizam, to China, &c.
Steamer Bellona, to Liverpool.
Steamer Woodburn, to London.
Ship Edward Kidder, to Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

May.		
4	Africa.....	Hutchison ...Bombay, April 10.

DEPARTURE.

May.		
4	Oriental (s).....	....

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

May.		
5	Dacca (s)	..... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS—MAY 8.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Cella s, 402 bundles iron hoops, A Mahamedally.
Palestine s, 5 packages lamps and 5 packages earthenware, N Canjee ; 2 crates earthenware, H Nowrojeebaoud.
Bellona s, 6 casks lead pipe, A Heptoola and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Rinaldo s, 6 cases iron safes, G Dewjee
Navarino s, 250 boxes Soap, Angus Sons and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Nizam s, 3 cases saffron, F D Wadia and Co.

FROM GENOA.

India s, 100 cases brandy, The L A and A Co

FROM BORDEAUX.

Arabia s, 10 cases brandy, C Bonnevielle and Co.

The following cases of wine and spirits were passed from the Custom House by Cutler, Palmer & Co., from 3rd to 7th May 1875 :—

100 cases of Champagne, Ex steamer Mirzapore.		
100 „	Sherry	from London.
56 „	Portwine	„
50 „	Claret	„
11 „	Volney	„
15 „	Wisky	„
124 „	Cognac	„
2 „	Johanisburgh	„
130 „	Ale	„
4 „	Cognac, Ex steamer Ethiopia from Madras.	
45 „	Sherry	from London.
40 „	Cognac, „	Jeddo, from London.
40 „	Claret „	Lorne „

DAILY EXPORTS—MAY 8

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Bianca, 100 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co ; 395 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co.
Ellen Bates, 500 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 150 bales cotton, The L A and A Co.
Khersonee, 1,020 bales cotton, Campbell Mitchell and Co ; 500 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.
Ellen Bates, 500 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.
Ettrickdale, 200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.
Grampian, 2,300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Bargany, 450 cwts linseed, Finlay Scott and Co.
Stowell Browne, 5494 cwts hemp, S S Narrelwala ; 1,500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 100 bales cotton, N Manockjee and Co.
Sandrin ham, 1,000 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.
Louisa Fletcher, 217 cwts. hemp, J Parsotum.
Bargany, 250 bales cotton, The L A and A Co.
Lady Lycett s, 45 bales wool C Chuttorbhoy ; 55 bales wool, G Hurockchand ; 60 bales wool, G Canjee ; 100 bales cotton, G Jeejeebhoy ; 161 bales cotton, N Khettsey ; 200 bales cotton, K Hurmookjee ; 200 bales cotton, S Narrondass ; 33 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co ; 63 bales cotton, J Parsotum ; 98 bales cotton, B Mooljee Bhundi ; 42 bales cotton, M Poonjeram ; 150 bales cotton, The L A & A Co.
Longshaw s, 1,200 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co ; 100 bales cotton, Campbell Mitchell & Co ; 500 bales cotton Wallace & Co.
Palestine s, 56 bales cotton, J Gopalljee ; 100 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co ; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner & Co ; 135 bales cotton, Wallace & Co ; 152 bales cotton, T Gunshundass.
Belona s, 12 bales wool, L Khakey ; 53 bales cotton, N Vursonjee ; 1,600 cwts wheat, Knoop & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Ganges s, 171 cwts bheysing, and 175 cwts galls, M Nuthoo ; 35 cwts rawsilk, Knoop & Co.
Mirzapore s, 13 chests silk, H Hahibhoy ; 4 chests silk G H Cormally & Co ; 2 cases T Shields, and 1 case M of Pshells, Ross ; 1 bale silk, P & O Co ; 2 cases shawls, Sir Claud de Forbes & Co ; 5 bales hides, H Oonarsee ; 254 pieces E teuch, H Thaver & Co ; 147 cwts olibanum A Moosa.
Teviot s, 25 bales hides, N Allahbhia ; 750 cwts sursee seed, C Sackmedas ; 7,999½ cwts linseed, Wallace & Co ; 64½ cwts myrabollams & 33½ cwts groundnuts, F M Dams.

FOR NEW YORK.

Greenock s, 1,500 cwts linseed, 50 bales wool, and 25 cwts coffee, N Kersonjee and Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Emilia, 500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Potomac s, 1,600 cwts wheat, H A H Esuc ; 800 cwts wheat and 8,482 cwts teelseed, Finlay Scott and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Baroda s, 1 bale silk, P and O Co.

FOR VENICE.

Baroda s, 200 bales cotton, Wallace & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Baroda s, 200 bales cotton, Wallace & Co.
Dido s, 63 bales cotton, C Pitamber.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 6.

DENVOIR, Lieut Col, Bombay 5th Regt N I, on sick leave, from Belgaum.

MAY 7.

Pennell, Lieut, Madras 48th Regt, on leave, from Bellary.
Clarke, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, on sick leave, from Poona.
Newport, Captain, Bombay Sappers & Miners, on leave, from Kirkee.

MAY 8.

Jacob, Col, Bombay 22nd Regt N I, on sick leave, from Baroda.
Farwell, Captain, Madras 44th Regt, on leave, from Kamptee.
Keane, Captain, Bombay Commissariat, on duty, from Nusseerabad.

DEPARTURES—MAY 7.

Hatch, Colonel, Bomb-y, Supt Gun Carriage, on duty, to Poona
Willans, Major, Bombay 2nd Queen's, on leave, to Matheran.

MAY 8.

Frank Lieut Col, Bengal Army, on furlough, to England.
Rutherford Captain, Bombay Mysore Rev Survey, on furlough, to England.
Way, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Rob rtson, Lieut Col, Bengal 62nd Regt, on Medl Cert, to England.
Hutcheon, Lieut Col, Bombay Staff Corps, on retirement, to England.
Eaton, Surg, Bombay Army Med Dept, on duty, to Baroda.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,

POONA, 8th May 1875.

Under instructions from Govt a Special Committee composed as under will assemble at Aden at such time as the President may appoint to consider and determine on a subject which will be laid before it by the Adjt Genl of the Army.

President—Brigde Genl Comdg at Aden.
Members—The Officer Comdg Royal Artly and the Ex Engr.
The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointment :—
Lieut Col Whitehouse, Lieut Col T E Hughes, R A, to be Comdt. vice Maj Wak field, whose tenure of office has expired.
Maj C F Keays, S C, is placed on general duty, Poona.
The undermentioned Officers are transferred as noted against them :—
Capt A Campbell, R A ; Brevt Major C J Burnett, 2nd Battalion 15th Foot ; 8th Lieut T G Barclay and Sub-Lieut G E Walter, 66th Foot; Assist Apothecary A McCabe and Hospital Apprentice M Cahill, Subordinate Medical Dept.
Sergeant Michael O'Shea 5th Bde R A, and No 1381 Corporal Henry Cooper "C" Bde R H A, are appointed to the Ordnance Dept and transferred to the Unattached List.
Corporal Christopher Walsh, employed in the Ordnance Dept, is transferred to the Unattached List.
Corporal William E Pe kins, 9th Bde R A, is appointed to the Ordnance Dept, and transferred to the Unattached List.
Sergt Thomas Camden, Ordnance Dept having been reduced to the ranks by sentence of a District Court Martial, is remanded to the 6th Bde R A.
The following orders are confirmed :—
Sappers and Miners—Regtl order, dated 15th Apr 1875, appointing Lieut J Neville, Royal Engrs, to officiate as Adjt during officer from 12th idem, vice Lieut Young appointed to the F W D.
26th Foot—Regtl order, dated 16th Feb 1875, appointing Lieut H G W Ford, to act as Interpreter to the Regt, in the absence of a qualified officer under the provisions of G O Nos 440 of 1868 from the 13th idem, vice Lieut Smith appointed a Probationer for Staff Corps.
64th—Regtl order, dated 28th April 1875, appointing Lieut W H Mc Math, Interpreter to the Regt, from the 26th inst, vice Lieut Fosbery proceeded to England on medical certificate.
73rd Foot—Regtl order, dated 24th April 1875, appointing Sub Lieut H F Cadell, Interpreter to the Regt, vice Buckland.
23rd Regt N I.—Regtl order, dated 28th March 1875, appointing Col Waddington 2nd in Comd, to officiate as Comdt ; Lieut Col Brewer Wing Officer as 2nd in Comd, and Capt Gatacre, 1st Wing Subn as Wing Officer in addition to his own duties in succession to Col Bates in temporary command of the Nusseerabad Brigade
25th Regt N I.—Regtl order, dated 30th April 1875, appointing Capt Withers, Adjt, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his own duties, vice Maj Durand proceeding on furlough and until the arrival of maj Drummond.
The undermention d officer has leave of absence :—
Royal Horse Artillery—Veterinary Surg P Moir, "C" Bde, to England, overland, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, May 5.)

Mr William Macpherson, Actg Judge of Cuttack, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the 1st grade of Judges.
Mr Ledlie Richard Tottenham, Actg Judge of Midnapore, is appointed to act, until further orders in the 1st grade of Judges.
Mr Henry Gillan, Asst Mag and Colr, in charge of the Hazaribagh Division of Jessore, is posted to the Sudder Station of that dist.
Mr Arthur Rattray, Ext a Assist Commr, employed on special duty in the sub-division of Sewan, in Saran, is transferred to Jubbulpore.
Mr. Philip Nolan, Actg Joint-Mag and Dept Colr, in charge of the Serajgunge Division of the Pubna district, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved by Mr E M Reily, Depy Mag and Depy Colr.
Mr Edward Maxwell Reily, Depy Mag and Depy Colr, Mymensinh, is appointed to have temporary charge of the Serajgunge Division of the Pubna district
Subject to the sanction of the Secretary of State for India, Mr. Charles Miller, Mag of Police, Calcutta, is allowed leave for fifteen months, under Section 10 (a) of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he made over charge of his office, in lieu of the fifteen months' leave under Section 3, Supplement F of the Code, granted to him under orders of the 18th February 1875.
Mr Charles Walter Bolton, Assist Mag and Colr of Rampore Bauleah, is allowed leave for fifteen days, to enable him to present himself at the High Proficiency Examination in Bengali to be held in Calcutta in July next.
Mr Frederick Clarke, Barrister-at-Law, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Assist Secy to the Govt of Bengal in the Legislative Dept, vice Mr C C Mantle, resigned.
Mr John Briscoe Birch, Assist supt of Police, Pubna, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.
Maj George McHardy Bowie is appointed to be Dist Supt of Police, Pubna, but to continue to act as Inspr-Genl of Jails until further orders.
Lieut-Col William Robert Gordon, Dist Supt of Police, just returned from furlough, is appointed to be Dist Supt of Police, Nuddea.
Mr Thomas Gwyther Charles, Asst S pt of Police, in charge of the Nuddea Police, is appointed, to have charge of the police in Mymensinghs.
Mr Henry Maxwell Reily, Dist Supt of Police, Mhymensing is app inted to act as Dist Supt of Police, Midnapore during the absence, on duty, of Mr C P L Macaulay, or until further orders.
Mr Henry William John Bamber, Offg Dist Supt of Police Midnapore, is appointe d to officiate as Supt of Police Fureedpore, from the date on which he may relieve Mr W L Owen.
The following acting promotions in the Bengal Educational Service are sanctioned with effect from the date on which Mr W S Atkinson, the Director of Public Instruction, avails himself of the subsidiary leave granted to him in orders of the 19th April 1875, published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 21st idem :—
Mr H Thwaites, s s Principal, Hooghly College, to the first class J M Scott, s s Professor, Presidency College and Baboo Bhudey Mookhurji, Inspr of Schools, to the second class Burdwan Circle ;
The following Surgns are appointed temporarily to do duty in the Presidency General Hospital :—
Surgns. Richard Nugent Stone and Arthur Barclay.
Mr R G Sharp, Acting Joint-Mag and Depy Colr, is appointed to be a Municipal Commr for the town of Gya. Mr. Sharp is also appointed to be Vice-Chairman of the Commrs.
Capt Colin Hurbert Garbett, Assist Commr of Manbhoom, is declared to have passed in the law in the dialect of the Kol language by the prescribed standard of examination.
The services of Mr. J. Sheldon, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, Rungpore Special Division, who was deputed to Bengal for relief works, and who was relieved from duty on the 24th April 1875, afternoon, with a view to his availing himself of two years' furlough to Europe granted to him by the Govt, N W Provinces P W Dept, Irrigation Branch, are replaced at the disposal of that Govt with effect from that date.
Mr R C Campbell, Apprentice Engr, attached to the Rungpore Special Division, is allowed privilege leave for one month, under section 12, Supplemental F of the Civil Leave Code.
Mr A F Watson, Ex Engr third grade, assumed charge of the Serajgunge Division of the Pubna district, on April 1875, afternoon
Mr E A Parish, Assit Engr, sec nd grade, Purneah Special Division, is granted privilege leave for one month, under Section 12 Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 1st May 1875, or from date of completion of the work in his charge.
The following Notification, No 417, dated 22nd April 1875, of the Govt of India, Military Dept, is republished :—
The undermentioned officer has been allowed furlough to Australia on medical certificate :—
Lieut John Walter Ottley of the Royal Engr (Imperial Estab), Ex Engr fourth Depy Dist W, for nine months under the Regulations of 1868 (Rule IX, Note I.)

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, May. 4.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The Hon William Reierson Arbuthnot, an Additional Member of Council, having tendered the resignation of his office, H E the Gov r has been pleased to accept th same.
Under the provisions of Section XXIX, 24 and 25 Vict Cap 67, of the Indian Councils' Act, 1861, H E the Gov r has been pleased to appoint Mr Patrick Macfadyen to be an Additional Member of the Council of Fort St George for making Laws and Regulations only.
The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations :—

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Col G W Walker, R E., Ch ef Engr and Secy to Govt, P W Dept, three months' privilege leave from the 14th May 1875.
This cancels the Notification in the "Fort St George Gazette" of the 12th Jan inst.
Adverting to the following promotions notified in the "Gazette" of the 29th April 1875 :—
Lieut Col J Mullins, R E, Chief Engr of the 2nd class, will officiate as Chief Engr of the 1st class during the absence of Col Walker.
Lieut-Col J H M Shaw-Stewart, R E, Chief Engr of the 3rd class, will officiate as Chief Engr, to the 2nd class, vice Col Mul ins.
Major J O Hasted, Ex-Engr, 1st grade, and Offg Supg Engr 3rd grade, will officiate as Chief Engr of the 3rd class, vice Lieu Col Shaw-Stewart.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr E C G Thomas, Dist and Session Judge of Viz gapatam, privilege leave for three months from the 10th July 1875.
Mr Vivian Hunter, Dist and Session Judge of Godavery, leave for six months on private affairs, under Section 15, Chapter IV of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date of his closing his C urt.
The Govr in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments :—
Mr. dward Smeade Stevenson, Actg Asst Supt of Police, North Arcot, vice Mr. Lang, on Asst Duty, during the employment of Capt C J B Harris on other duty, or until further orders.
Mr George Thomas Egan, Actg Asst Supt of Police, Nell re, to act as Asst Supt of Police, Virago stam, during the employment of Mr J E A Boyd on other duty, or until further orders.
Mr. Lind ay Arthur Inglis to act as Asst Supt of Police, North Arcot, during the absence of Capt T Price on leave, or until further orders.
Major Henry Evelyn Coningham, Supt of Police, 2nd grade, Tinnevelly, to act a Supt of Police, 1st grade, vice Lieut-Col A M Davis, Actg Depy Inspr-Genl of Police.

Mr W S Foster, Actg Collr and Mag of the Godavery Dist, privilege leave for three months, under Section 21 of the Civil Leave Code, from or after the 15th May 1875.
Mr R C Leggatt, Deputy Collr, South Canara, subdivisional Officer of Coondapoor, under Section 10 of Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Lieut-Col T I M Hill, R A, Commr of Ordnance, 1st Class in charge of the Arsenal, Fort St George, assumed charge of the Stationery Office fro Lieut-Col Thomas, R A, on the afternoon of the 27th April 1875.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

With reference to G O G G No 1 of 1875, re-published in Madras G O G, dated 9th January 1875, Lieut-Col (Brevet-Col) Edward Bannerman Ras ay, of the S C, is permitted to retire from the service from the 1st April 1875, on a pension of £365 per annum, in addition to the pension to which he is entitled in Europe.
The following exchange of appointments is sanctioned :—
Ordnance Department—Col N G Campbell, R A, Supt of the Gunpowder Factory, to be Supt of the Gun Carriage Factory, and Lieut-Col J W Ottley, R A, Supt of the Gun Carriage Factory to be Supt of the Gunpowder Factory.
With reference to G O G No 316, dated 26th March 1875, Mr William O'Hara is admitted as a Surgeon on the Madras establishment, from the 18th April 1875, the date of his arrival at Bombay.
Col R Cadell, c.s. R A, Depy Ins r-Genl of Ordnance and Magazines is appointed President of the Bonus Compensation Committee, vice Col MacGregor proceeded to Europe.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail: closes.		It after closes.	packet
United Kingdom	May 10	6-30 P.M.	...	7 P.M.	
Kurrachee	„ 11	11 A.M.	...	12 A.M.	
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.	„ 11	11 A.M.	...	12 A.M.	
Australian	„ 22	3-30 P.M.		No letter after packet.	
China	„ 13	3-30 P.M.			
Mauritius and Reunion	„ 10	6-30 P.M.	...	7 P.M.	
Zanzibar, &c.	„ 10	6-30 P.M.	...	7 P.M.	

OVERLAND MAIL.

In supersession of this Office Notice of the 9th May last, it is notified that a the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. & O S. N. Company will leave Bombay every Monday soon after 7 P. M., the following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails, will come into operation :—
Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.
Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.
Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.
Registered Letters if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 anna ; will be received at the General Post Office between 2 and 4 P.M.
Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.
The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 2-30 P.M.
Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. and up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under :—

7 P.M.		7 P.M.	
Monday	May 10	Monday.....	May 24
„	„ 17	„	„ 31

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pies ; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies ; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies ; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conformnations conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

MAURITIUS AND REUNION.

Regular Mails. Supplemental Mails.

Monday	May 10	Monday	June 1
„	June 4		

The dates of departure from Bombay of the Supplemental Mails for Mauritius and Reunion are in consonance with the Time Table of the Messageries Maritime Company ; but as the French Mail Steamers occasionally leave Aden for the Mauritius before the arrival of the Bombay Overland Mail Steamers, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE BARODA SUCCESSION.

BARODA, 9TH MAY.

This morning three members of the Khandeish branch of the Gaekwar family arrived at Baroda, and it is expected a selection of a Prince for the *gadee* will be made immediately.

SIR D. FORSYTH'S MISSION TO BURMA.

SIMLA, 8TH MAY.

The Burma mission left this morning. The following are the officers composing it:—Sir D. Forsyth, Envoy on the part of the Viceroy and Governor General; Lieutenant-Colonel Duncan, Madras Staff Corps, member of the Mission; and Captain Forsyth 62nd Foot, Secretary.

THE CHOLERA IN OUDH.

2,270 deaths from cholera in Oudh occurred during the week ending 5th instant.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Henvey is confirmed as Foreign Under-Secretary. Major Heathcote, Assistant Quarter-Master General, officiates as First Assistant Quarter-Master-General during Colonel Maegregor's absence. Major-General Browne, Bengal Staff Corps, is appointed President of the Stud-Commission in succession to Major General Chamberlain.

THE VICEROY.

The Viceroy comes in from Mahasoo on Monday, but goes back again on or before the 14th.

THE VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.—THE DIFFERENCES WITH BURMA.

ALLAHABAD, 9TH MAY.

Major-General Sam Browne is at Simla for the purpose of becoming acquainted with the views of the Viceroy regarding the course to be followed regarding Army Remounts for the future.

The following officers will retire from the service under the commutation scheme:—Lieut.-Colonels Fraser, Cuyler, and Ogilvie.

Captain Biddulph has gone to Saharunpore to select horses from the Government horse depôt for the use of the Prince of Wales during his visit to India. Large military camp will assemble at Agra or Delhi during his Royal Highness's visit.

Some difference of opinion is said to exist in high places as to the precise manner in which any determined obstructiveness on the part of the Burmese authorities is to be met by our own. Mr. Eden presses for vigorous and immediate action in such a case, whilst the Foreign Office leans to firm but more moderate measures. Meantime both Governments are preparing for possible contingencies after their respective fashions. The Burmese are pushing up troops to the Karenee frontier, endeavouring to secure the allegiance of the Shan tribes. The Indian Government is pursuing its preparations very quietly. Among other things, works at Thayetmyo which command the passage of the Irrawady are being strengthened by the addition of heavy guns and the steamer built at Calcutta is receiving her armament.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE BURMA MISSION.

The *Gazette of India*, dated Simla 8th instant, appoints the Burma Mission, consisting of Sir Douglas Forsyth as Envoy, Colonel H. Duncan, of the Madras Staff Corps, Member, and Captain T. Forsyth, 62nd Regiment, Secretary.

THE ARMY.

LONDON, 8TH MAY.

The following appointments have been gazetted:—

Lieutenant-General W. Anson McCleverty to be Colonel of the 48th Foot.

Major-General F. D. George, C. B., to be Colonel of the 76th Foot.

Major-General J. H. E. Dalrymple to be Colonel of the 108th Foot.

PARLIAMENTARY.

THE REGIMENTAL EXCHANGES BILL.

LONDON, 8TH MAY.

In the House of Lords last night, after a protracted debate, the Regimental Exchanges Bill passed a second reading by 137 against 70 votes.

THE BUDGET RESOLUTIONS.

In the House of Commons a debate was held on the Budget Resolutions, in which Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Lowe, and Mr. Childers made speeches criticising the proposed measures. Sir Stafford Northcote replied, and the Resolutions were finally adopted.

THE BELGIAN NOTE.

An article has appeared in the *Berlin Post* characterizing Belgium's recent Note to Germany as meaningless and unsatisfactory.

TERRIBLE DISASTER AT SEA.

The steamship Schiller, carrying the homeward, Australian and New Zealand mails, *via* San Francisco, has been totally wrecked off the Scilly Islands. Out of 260 passengers who were on board, only a few persons are believed to have been saved.

MERCANTILE STATISTICS.

The British Exports for the month of April amounted to £20,250,000, thus showing an increase of £750,000.

The Imports for the same month are £30,375,000.

OBITUARY.—Admiral Sherard Osborne.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 7TH MAY, NOON.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	54,000	bales.	
Do do Surats	15,000	do	
Do do Imports of Cotton..	117,000	do	
Do do Stock of Cotton	950,000	do	
Do do Surats	185,000	do	
Do Stock of Cotton in London.	111,500	do	

Surats during the Week have been freely offered occasionally at a decline of 1/16 to ⅛.

LONDON, 7TH MAY, APT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

In the London Cotton Market there has been some inquiry.

7 lbs. Shirtings	7s. 3d.
8¼ lbs. do.	8s. 10¼d.
40's Mule Twist	1s. 0⅛d.

In the Manchester Market there has been a moderate inquiry.

Fair Dhollerah	5¼.
3 per cent. Consols for account	94
Bar Silver	57

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 9TH MAY, 7-45 A.M.

Mail steamer Khiva, from China, arrived.

A SLIGHT shock of earthquake was felt at Nynee Tal about noon on the 29th of April.

THE following is the result of the opium sale held at the Government Sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall Street, on the 5th May 1875:—

Chests	Highest	Lowest	Average	Proceeds.
Behar .. 2,150	1,355	1,250	1,270 4 10	28,58 625 0 0
Benares 1,200	1,320	1,195	1,303 10 6	19,25,880 0 0

QUITE a hurricane raged in Umballa on Saturday night, the 1st instant, from 9 to 12 P.M. A huge tree in the city was torn up by the roots, and hardly a house escaped, as the tiles, &c. were swept away to the no small terror of very many people.

WE would invite attention to an article from the *Indian Mirror* on the Vernacular newspaper writing. If our contemporary's information be correct, native writers might be subjected to periodical floggings, as they appear to be generally boys at school.

A MADRAS paper publishes the following telegram from Cochin; 5th May. A Brig, Mamad Samadani, drifted from her course into the inner harbour this morning and came into collision with the Government wharf completely destroying it. The weather threatens.

WE hear that Mr. Prescott, of the Nassick Police, passed through Bombay on Saturday *en route* for Baroda, in attendance on young princes of that Khandeish branch of the Gaekwar family which has now been recognized as possessing the best claim to provide a successor to the throne of Baroda.

OUR Baroda correspondent informs us that on Friday evening last Colonel Jacob, 22nd N. I., left the station somewhat suddenly on his way to England, and that command of the Baroda Field Force has been handed over to Colonel Thompson of the 22nd N.I. Colonel Nuttall will now command the 22nd Regiment.

IN Lahore an orphanage and boarding school has been established for children belonging to poor whites and Eurasians. The school and orphanage are supported by voluntary contributions. This practical way of treating the matter is worthy of imitation in Bombay and in other places in India, where these classes exist in large numbers.

THE report of the crop and weather in the N.W. Provinces for the week ending the 6th May, varies very little from that of the week previous. There is no change to notice in most of the districts, and in others there had been some light showers of rain. The harvest generally has been a good one and grain is said to be very cheap in consequence.

WITH the object of facilitating the entry of steamers and other vessels at the Custom House, Calcutta, on announcement of the arrival of the vessel at Saugor, the documents necessary for entering a ship may be presented at the Custom House, so as to avoid delay after the ship is moored; and for the purpose of announcement of arrival at Saugor, the official Government *Telegraph Gazette* will be considered the requisite proof.

ON hearing the sad news of the death of H. E. the Governor of Madras, His Highness the Maharaja of Vizianagram, who is now residing at Benares, at once caused the flag at the entrance to his palace to be lowered to half mast. Orders were also issued to discontinue the usual evening "Band" for three days and also the "Nohobut" was to be discontinued for three days. Orders were also immediately sent to Vizanagram for the same marks of sorrow to be observed.

THE death is announced of General John Briggs, of the Madras Army. He entered the Native Infantry in July 1801, or a year after General Sir Henry Taylor, G. C. B., the oldest officer of Her Majesty's Indian Forces. General Briggs was promoted to Captain in 1811, Major in 1822, Lieut. Colonel in 1825, Colonel in 1829, Major-General in 1838, Lieut-General in 1851, and General in 1861. He must have been at least ninety years of age at the date of his death.

THE *Pioneer*, acknowledging the truth of the statement first made in our own columns that five lacs of rupees had been offered by the Gaekwar's people to Mr. Souter as a bribe, remarks that "in view of this attempt on the chief of the police force, it can scarcely be conceived that the bait of the Gaekwar's gold was left untried upon his subordinates, who might be supposed far more accessible and could have been almost as useful. There is, moreover, a moral certainty its influence did prevail elsewhere, among people popularly considered incorruptible. We trust the fair inference may not be lost on those who are content to meet the damning evidence against the Gaekwar with the clumsy fable of a conspiracy, just as every unaccountable mishap in a household is usually ascribed to the cat.' Where was the "elsewhere, among people popularly considered incorruptible?"

REFERRING to the accident on the G. I. P. Railway near Mulkapore, the particulars of which were related in our issue of Wednesday last, a correspondent from that place informs us that the engine and brake toppled over the embankment and are now lying with their wheels in the air at the foot thereof. The driver, it appears, saved himself by jumping from the engine, while the guard, who could not free himself from the brake, fell headlong with it. There were sixteen large baskets of *pan* leaves and oranges and the unfortunate man was found buried beneath them, and when extricated was in a very confused state though happily he received no bodily injury. He is still under medical treatment and is in a very shaky condition. The third-class carriage did not go down the embankment but simply fell on its side and one only of the occupants was injured, he having sustained a fracture of the arm. The others were, of course, considerably alarmed but nothing more.

A CORRESPONDENT from Bangalore, who is said to be capable of giving a correct opinion, sends to the *Indian Railway Service Gazette* the following remarks on the bridges on the Madras Railway:—"It would shock you to see the disgraceful waste of money that has taken place in constructing some of the large bridges on the Madras Railway, between Ooty and Arconum; there is one. I am sure, would be cheap at 30 lakhs, but a part of it was lately washed away. The trains are taken across the bed of the river, and a siding which will be washed away during the first fresh. *An entirely new* bridge is being constructed on iron cylinders at an enormous cost. The old structure is partly on stone piers and partly on screw piles; the former, I believe, were founded in the sand a few feet below the surface. There is another bridge nearly a mile long being reconstructed. The Engineers do not seem to be able to do good stone work on the Madras side, the courses are *too* thin, averaging 7 or 8 inches, hence there are far too many joints for coursed rubble work. All mail trains from Bombay and Madras have to halt at Gooty for ten hours every night in consequence of the rotten bridge."

RECENT telegrams have brought intelligence of the death of two veteran Generals of the British Army, who both had seen long service in India—Lieutenant-General M. Smith and Major-General J. C. Brooke, both C. B.'s. Lieutenant-General Smith entered the Army more than fifty-eight years ago, and was a Brigade Major, or a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, throughout the whole of General Pollock's campaign in Afghanistan in 1842, of his experiences in which he afterwards published an account. He went through the Punjab campaign of 1848-49, was with the 29th Foot at the battle of Chillianwalla, and commanded the 24th at Goojrat. He also served during the Mutiny of 1857-58, though not actively engaged, and for some time after its close was Brigadier in command at Fort William. Major-General Brooke was present throughout Pollock's campaign, during which he was wounded at Jugdullack while in command of a company protecting some guns with the rear guard. He was with the 8th Foot during the siege of Delhi as second in command, and was severely wounded at the assault of the 14th September. His entire service extended to forty-three years.

IN anticipation of the approaching visit of the Prince of Wales, the *Indian Daily News* authoritatively remarks, it is probable that Messrs. Hamilton & Co. will receive (if they have not already received,) orders from Government to manufacture a throne, or chair of State for His Royal Highness similar to that which the firm lately made for the Governor-General, and which was on exhibition in Messrs. Hamilton & Co.'s show room some time last year. The latter, we believe, was greatly admired during the Viceroy's late Durbar at Delhi, where it occupied a prominent position. The only difference in the construction of the two chairs will be that instead of the Imperial arms the Prince of Wales's plume and motto will surmount the top portion of the new chair. It may not be generally known that the Governor-General, for the time being, is the possessor of a magnificent silver howdah elaborately chased and furnished and perfectly dazzling to look upon under a bright sun. It is conveyed wherever necessary in a large four-wheeled van, which very much resembles a hearse without the plumes. The Prince, we hear, is to have a howdah (and a van) made on similar pattern, and the cost of this work of art with the chair of State will not, we presume, greatly exceed Rs. 50,000—a quite insignificant sum where a Royal Prince is concerned, especially considering the flourishing state of the Indian exchequer.

THE *Englishman* publishes the financial circular of Messrs. Nicholls and Co., of Calcutta, from which we extract the following remarks on the future prospects of the jute trade, now in a very depressed condition. Messrs. Nicolls, after stating that they are not disposed to take so desponding a view of the trade as has been adopted by some writers in the papers, remark that "in estimating the future prospects of the jute bag trade, it is worth consideration that Mr. Plimsoll is continuing his efforts to secure greater safety for life and property at sea, and amongst the points to which he has directed his attention is that of enforcing by legal enactment the storage of grain and seeds in bulk in compartments, or the package of them in bags, as is done with grain and seed exported from India. When the enormous quantities of seeds and grain which are poured out of California, Chili, the Atlantic ports of North America, and the Baltic and Black Sea ports of Russia into Western Europe, and chiefly into Great Britain, are reflected on, it is evident that an outlet for the consumption of gunny bags, far beyond the present scale of production, or any scale likely to become a realised fact within the next few years, would be provided, if package in bags of all grains and seeds become an universal practice or a legal enactment within British jurisdiction. From all the information we can gather at present, we are of opinion that proprietors of shares in jute-stock concerns would consult their interests best by holding on; forced sales not only entail heavy losses, but bring down the quotations with undue rapidity, to the delight of the speculator, who significantly watches every 'fall' reported. There are not wanting evidences that 'bears' are at work, and they will manage to profit by the losses which *bona-fide* and too-often, impatient investors impose upon themselves unnecessarily."

THE Rangoon correspondent of the *Madras Times* supplies the following batch of rumours from Burmah the value of which is probably not very great:—"The Chinese merchants report that an immense army of upwards of 100,000 men are concentrating in the neighbourhood of Momein, and that the Chief Mandarin has intimated to the King of Ava that he intends crossing the frontier to his assistance as soon as the English set foot across the frontier of British Burma. It is a fact that the Chinese traders of Mandalay are leaving Ava in great numbers, and several months ago it was stated by the Chinamen here that their fellow countrymen would certainly cut off their heads if they had a row with us, and were victorious, and found them unsafe on the place. So perhaps the Chinese at Mandalay have the same feeling. Another report from Upper Burma positively states that the King has sent 40,000 troops to Minlah (I do not mean Minlah on our frontier, but inland about 100 miles north of Mandalay) to construct entrenchments and stockades, under the direction of some Europeans, and that he has already sent his treasure there and intends taking his women there when we attack him, and that it is there he intends making a final stand for crown and liberty. The Burmese here are so strongly convinced that war is imminent, that they have commenced preparations and provisions, and send up immense quantities to Ava. They prepare rice and vegetables by desiccating them to such an extent that one handful suffices for two days' full rations, and a man can carry with ease two months' supplies. They also say the King is going to attack Bassein, Sittang and Shwegyeen simultaneously when war of stakes out. All this is the gist of the reports in the bazaar among the natives."

WE published on Saturday morning a telegram announcing that the Lieutenant Governor of the N. W. Provinces had severely censured Colonel Davidson, of the Jhansi Commission, for neglecting to secure the notorious outlaw, Randhir Singh, when the opportunity lately offered. We have now before us the resolution of Sir John Strachey on the subject. This man Randhir Singh, since he escaped in 1871 from the jail at Allahabad, has been the scourge of the Jhansi division. He has committed outrage after outrage, and has defied every effort of our police to seize him. A reward of Rs. 5,000 was on his head. He was lately traced to a certain village, the police force amounted to 19 or 20 armed constables, besides mounted police, whilst the outlaws numbered seven men with four or five fire-arms only. The villages had been set fire to and the outlaws were driven out of their houses, but notwithstanding Mr. Mills, the inspector of police, under whose orders the police force was, made no arrangement for capturing the men, "nor by personal example did he at any one moment encourage or animate his men, or give them to suppose that if they would follow, he, their officer, would lead them. In a word, he showed neither discretion nor courage, nor any single quality which is necessary in a police officer." On the previous day four native constables had disobeyed Mr. Mills' instructions and precipitated matters, upsetting his plans, and in an attack on the house where Randhir Singh was located, three out of the four constables were shot dead. Reinforcements were sent to Mr. Mills but still he allowed Randhir Singh and his followers to escape. At this disasterous result the Lieutenant-Governor felt it his duty to express his opinion "clearly and publicly" and which is contained in the following words:—"His Honour considers that both officers utterly failed in their duty, Colonel Davidson from an almost criminal negligence, Mr. Mills from personal cowardice. Colonel Davidson has served for many years in the Jhansi Commission, and had earned for himself the character of an efficient public officer. This he has for the present forfeited, but the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that taught by the said results of the experience he has at this late hour gained, Colonel Davidson will have learnt that at all times in his career, and especially in critical circumstances, unsleeping vigilance must be maintained by an officer in charge of an Indian District. This much said, in view of past service, His Honor will not further mark his sense of Colonel Davidson's neglect of duty. In regard to Mr. Mills, the Lieutenant-Governor so far accepts the plea of ill health, that he does not dismiss him from the service, and recalls the order by which Mr. Mills is at present suspended from his office. But he has shown himself utterly unfit for any position of authority or of other than subordinate command; and His Honour directs that Mr. Mills until he has retrieved his character, in the grade of inspector, from which he had been recently for a time promoted."

BOMBAY.

RECKLESS DRIVING.—Gopal Abba was, for this offence, fined Rs. 3 by Mr. Nana Morojee on Saturday last.

THE POLICE.—We notice the transfer from the Mandavie section to Her Majesty's Dockyard, of Mr. Constable Bennett.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—Mr. J. L. Warden, the Third Judge of this Court, was unable to attend the Court on Saturday last owing to indisposition.

EXCESS OF PASSENGERS.—Three men were fined Rs. 3 each by Mr. C. P. Cooper on Saturday last, for having carried more passengers in their boats than the number specified in their licences.

ILLICIT SALE OF SPIRITS.—Byramjee Rustomjee was fined Rs. 50 by Mr. C. P. Cooper on Saturday last, at the instance of Constable Beecher, for having sold spirits without a licence.

DEATH FROM DRINKING.—A *reckla* driver, named Narayen Apps, died at Chunduruwaddy on Saturday last from the effects of excessive drinking. An inquest was held on the same day, when the jury returned a verdict of death from apoplexy caused by excessive drinking.

DEATH FROM A FALL.—An inquest was held on Saturday at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on the body of Doongersee Mowjee, who was killed by a fall from the fifth storey of his house in the native town, on the parapet wall of which he had been sitting. Verdict, "Accidental death."

TORTURING BULLOCK.—A fine of Rs. 10 was imposed on Saturday last by Mr. C. P. Cooper, on Chand Khoondabaz for having tortured his bullocks by using a goad while in an unfit state. At the Girgaum Police Court on the same day, Mr. Nana Morojee fined three men Rs. 7, 5 and 3 respectively for a similar offence.

DEATH FROM HEAT APOPLEXY.—We have to announce the untimely death of Mr. Thomas Gordon, of the Bombay Police Force, which occurred on Saturday last, from heat apoplexy. The deceased was a young man and arrived in Bombay about November last. He was liked by all who knew him. The funeral, which took place yesterday afternoon, was attended by a large party of the European Police and numerous civilians.

SPEALING AN ARMLET.—Mr. Henry Roach prosecuted a woman named Gainee and a Hindoo man, for having stolen a gold armlet valued Rs. 50. He stated that, on the previous day, the armlet was lying with its fellow in a box, on the dressing table, in a bedroom in his house in Meadow Street, between 8 and 9 o'clock, and that shortly afterwards the prisoners passed through the room; the bangle was subsequently missed, and the police having made enquiries, found it in the possession of the woman Gainee. Further evidence having been taken, his Worship sentenced the prisoners to four and two months imprisonment respectively.

A NATIVE PRINCE FINED.—The Thakore of Palitana in Kattywar who has been residing at Walkeswar for sometime past for the benefit of his health has, we learn, been fined Rs. 500 by the Assistant Political Agent at Songhad, for being concerned in the attack made by certain of his sepoys on one of his Bhyats. One of the Thakore's sepoys who attacked the man with deadly weapons and also injured another man, has been sentenced to undergo nine months' rigorous imprisonment. The Thakore has proceeded to Mahableshwur with a view of getting the Assistant Political Agent's order revoked.

MAHABLESHWUR.—We have received a letter from an obliging correspondent at Mahableshwur, who writes as follows on the 6th instant:—His Excellency the Governor arrived here yesterday morning, *viâ* Poona, and was so little fatigued by the journey up that he was able in the evening to ride to a picnic given at "Kate's Point" by Mr. Hutchinson. The station was somewhat startled yesterday morning by two gentlemen enquiring at Hajee Jackariah's shop for a rope 50 feet long, to hoist up a lady who had fallen over one of the points, who on inquiry proved to be a daughter—the youngest, I am told—of General Kennedy, who most imprudently after being told not to attempt it, ventured out to the extreme end of a point near to what is known as the Dhobie's Fall, as it had been undermined by the heavy rain of the monsoon, the spot she was standing on gave way and precipitated her down the *khud* some 20 feet or so, and when she was got at by her father and friends, she was found with her head between some large stones, insensible and with an arm broken. She is, though in a precarious state, progressing favourably. Weather charmingly pleasant, and not any sign of the Ceylon burst of the monsoon.—*Poona Observer.*

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s *s. s.* Mirzapore, Captain A Parish, will sail to-day for Southampton *viâ* the Suez Canal, with English mail and the following passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Gen and Mrs Gell and infant	Mrs Cleveland and two infants
Mrs H H Lee	Mr T E Dunn
Miss Moyny	Mrs Fane & two children
Mrs Blaikie	Mr Sim
Mrs Woolcombe	Mrs Marryat
Mr Slynn	Miss Slynn
Mr and Mrs John and three children	Mr H Dyce Paterson
Mr and Mrs Hathway and infant	Mr Slynn
Mr and Mrs Bayliss and infant	Captain and Mrs Clarke and two children
Mr and Mrs Darnton	Mr and Mrs Chas. McIver and two children
Mr William Gray	Serjeant and Party of Seamen
Mr G F Taylor	Captain H H Taylor
Mrs Grigg	Mr Wilson
Major and Mrs Clarke and child	Mr H T Ball

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr and Mrs A J Elliott and two children	Mr G-orge Walkart
Col and Mrs Jacob	Sir Charles and Lady Reid
Mr R Thomp on	Mr N R Cumberlege
Colonel Fife, R E,	Mr G M Co-tell
Mr C Hordern	Captain Frank Montague
Mr D Warwick	Captain Farwell
Mr F W Lawson	Mr J Hubbard
Lieut-Col Bethune	Mr T J Cookson

FOR VENICE.

Captain and Mrs Shaw and infant	Mr and Mrs O'Nolke and two infants
Mr G Currey	Mr Isenberg and infant
Mr R B Reynolds	Mr Charles Croom
Mr E Ryde	Surg Major Cookson
Mr and Mrs Williams and son	Mr D Molver.

FOR MALTA.

Lieut-Col and Mrs Glasfurd and three children.

FOR ANCONA—Major Durand.

FOR SUEZ.

Mr P Fachiari	H H Prince Crowetynski and Courier.

FOR ADEN.

Mr and Mrs Carvalho	Vet Surg Thacker
Mr A Carvalho	Major and Mrs Evan Smith.

PASSENGERS BY THE S. S. NAVARINO

THE *s. s.* NAVARINO, 2,174 tons, Captain J. H. Putler, sailed on Saturday last for Liverpool, *viâ* the Suez Canal with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. J Burn, Mr. C. Comyn, Mr. H. M. deCourcy, Mr. Draper, Mr. and Mrs. Duxbury, 3 children and Ayah, Mr. Edwards, Lieutenant Colonel W. A. and Mrs. Franks and 4 children, Mr. N. Howard, Mrs. Hodnett, Mrs. Hughlings, Colonel D, and Mrs. Hudleston, Mr. H. Jupper, Mr. and Mrs. Lake and 2 children, Mrs Maynard, Mrs. Moyer, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Moore and child, Captain Macartney Mr. and Mrs. J. Nugent, child and servant, Miss Price, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Pilcher, 3 children and native servant, Mr. H. Palmer, Captain J. Rutherford, Lieutenant D. P. Robertson, Mr. Rowbotham, Mr. Rogers, Mr. St. Martin, Mr. W. Stevens, Mr. G. A. Summers, Mrs. Urquhart and 3 children, Captain C. F. H. L. Way, and Mr. O. Ward.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the port of Bombay held on the 6th instant.

Resumed consideration of a petition against the imposition of a fee on boats from other bunders taking shelter in the Trustees' basins signed by certain muccadums and others, as laid before the Trustees on the 15th October 1874.

Read letter dated 6th May, from the Traffic Manager, stating that Rs. 151 had been collected since the imposition of the fee on the 9th July 1874, and that the imposition of the fee had fully served the purpose for which it was levied, viz. to prevent the traffic of the bunders being impeded through the collection of boats in the basins which were neither discharging nor shipping cargo.

Resolution—The fees at present levied are to continue in force.

Considered application from Kesserbaee, widow and executrix of the late Canjee Khetsey, to purchase 1,000 square yards of reclaimed ground in Mody Bay for the purpose of erecting a dhurrumsalla and mabajun wady thereon.

Read report by the Traffic Manager as to the rate at which the land might be sold.

Resolution—The sale of the land referred to at Re. 25 per square yard is approved, subject to the approval of Government.

The buildings are to be on a plan submitted to and approved of by the Trustees, and are to be used only for the purpose stated in the application.

LOTTERY HOUSES.

THE proprietors of no less than twenty-one lottery houses appeared on Saturday last before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Girgaum Police Court, to answer a charge preferred against them by Inspector Brewin of having kept lottery houses in contravention of the law.

Mr Sorabjee Bezonjee appeared for the defendants and contended that the Court had no jurisdiction inasmuch as the Act specially directed that no such prosecution was to be entered upon, except under and by the immediate orders of the Government. He quoted a similar case which had been disposed of by the Senior Magistrate, in which fines which had been imposed on the defendants were afterwards remitted on appeal, on the ground that the Magistrate had no jurisdiction.

Acting Superintendent Price handed the Government Resolution to the Magistrate, who having read it, gave it to Mr. Sorabjee, who then argued that Government thereby only gave permission to prosecute certain gaming house-keepers, and that it did not, therefore, extend to the case of his clients, who were charged with keeping lottery, not gaming houses.

The Magistrate admitted that Mr. Sorabjee's remarks were well founded, and said that he would like to peruse the correspondence with the Government on the subject, before going into the present case any further.

The case was then postponed to the 22nd instant.

THE S. S. MACEDONIA.

THE *s. s.* Macedonia, which belongs to the 'Anchor Line" of steam vessels plying between Liverpool and Bombay, arrived in Bombay harbour at 11 p.m. on Saturday night last, after a passage from Liverpool of 26½ days under steam. She left Suez at midnight of the 25th of April. Thus another rapid passage has been made from Liverpool. The following letter has been addressed to the captain by the passengers on board the Macedonia:—

Bombay Harbour, 8th May 1875.

CAPTAIN JAMES LAIRD.

DEAR SIR,—We, the passengers on board of the "Anchor Line" *s. s.* Macedonia from Liverpool to Bombay, beg now, at the end of our voyage, to thank you very heartily for the kindness and courtesy we have throughout received at your hands.

Our voyage of 27 days has been a most pleasant one, and the accommodation and attention has been all that could be desired for our comfort.

We beg also to thank the officers and servants for their invariable readiness to assist us and to make our time pass so agreeably.

We wish all success to the "Anchor Line" in the "Far East," and if all its captains, officers, and other servants are as careful, considerate and kind as those on board of the Macedonia, it will soon be as popular here, as it has been for many years on the Atlantic.—We remain, &c.

(Sd.) Frederick H Hall, W F Melvin, Jane B Melvin, R Hugge, Thomas Walker, Charles King, M Robinson, C H Edington, Y N Rose, H Walker, Ann King, J N Robinson, M A L Pinsent.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO THE S. S. KING ARTHUR.

ON Saturday morning at about ten o'clock, the *s. s.* King Arthur, which is the pioneer of the "King" line of steamers, was found to be leaking badly, there being at that time some seven feet of water in her main hold, although when the pumps were sounded at twelve o'clock the preceding night she was perfectly free from water. The pumps were at once got to work to get the water out, and as the vessel was in a sinking condition, it was deemed advisable to get up steam, and run her down to Mazagon to beach her there. Within an hour the engine was ready, and about the same time the P. & O. Co.'s tug arrived—too late to be of any assistance. The water boats came soon after, but were useless, as although the vessel's loading was not completed, the quantity of cargo which had already been stowed was so closely packed as to leave no space for the insertion of the hose of the water boats. The ship's pumps, however, were quite competent for the task, and the water in the hold was quickly reduced. On her arrival at Mazagon she was grounded on a bank about a mile and a half from the bunder, and Mr. Mackenzie, the stevedore under whose superintendence she was loaded, set to work to have her cargo removed, a job which she will doubtless have accomplished by this evening, until which time no cause can be assigned for the accident. The King Arthur was lying off the Apollo Bunder when the accident occurred, and on leaving that place she slipped her cable, in order to save time. She would have left Bombay yesterday morning, but will now probably have to wait some ten or fifteen days until the necessary repairs are completed. None of her passengers had gone on board, and we understand that two of them proceed home by to-day's mail, while the others will be forwarded by some other boat, by Messrs. King, King and Co., the owner's representatives in Bombay. The cargo must, we regret to add, be greatly injured, so much of it at least, as the water had got to, consisting mainly of wheat and cotton, the former of which will be totally destroyed and the latter much injured. The King Arthur is a new steamer hardly nine months old, this being only her third voyage to this port, and was built by John Scott and Son, of Leith. The rumour that the accident arose from over screwage of the cotton portion of her cargo is discredited by competent judges.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

A SERIOUS accident occurred on the night of Thursday last, the 6th instant, at the Deolalee station Guard Branches, in charge of the 19 up goods train, had occasion to complain of the railway police sepoy, who, instead of attending to his duty, was lolling on one of the benches at the station. The man was very insolent and guard Branches there upon reported him to the station master with a request that his conduct might be made known to the chief constable in charge. He had given the signal for the train to start and was in the act of crossing the down line to get on to his brake when it suddenly occurred to him that he had neglected to observe the man's number and he returned on to the platform flashed his light upon the man's belt, and noted it. He was in the act of returning across the down line, so that he could reach the rear brake, (the train moving but slowly away from the station) when the station master called out to him that a down train was approaching—this was the 21 down goods train, guard Branches, it seems, got flurried (being excited in consequence of the policeman's insolence) and in trying to jump on to the footboard of the brake he missed his footing and fell in the narrow space of the 24 feet waggons, the largest upon the G. I. P. line, caught his shoulder and he was knocked about like a shuttlecock between the two trains; the only wonder is that he was not killed. After both trains had passed he was picked up senseless and carried into the station and thence to the military hospital where he was at once attended to by the apothecary in charge. It was found that the right side of his face was laid open and otherwise severely bruised and done aged. The thumb of his right hand was split fairly in two and his hip seriously bruised. He is still in a very low state and his nervous system has received a severe shock. He is reported to be progressing favourably so far, and hopes are entertained that nothing more serious will result. The down train—which does not stop at that station—was going at a speed of about 20 miles an hour when he was struck by it.

THE WATER SUPPLY TO THE SHIPPING.

HENRY MORLAND, Esq.,
Acting Secretary, Bombay Port Trust.

Bombay, 5th May 1875.

SIR,—We have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter, No. 212, dated the 30th April, forwarding copy letters from Captain Searle and the First Assistant Master Attendant, for all of which we are much obliged.

While thanking your Trustees for the trouble they have taken, and the measures adopted in reference to our complaint, we regret that we do not agree with them as far as shipping interests are concerned that it is the province of the Municipality to remedy the existing water supply in the harbour, considering that the shipping are charged by the Master Attendant's Department Rs. 8 per 1,000 tons, which, we believe, the Municipality receive 8 annas only, and we think when paying so very high for it, they are entitled, at least, to expect good wholesome water, taken from a locality where there can be no suspicion of contamination, more especially when it can so easily be obtained.

Captain Searle admits that the barges while filling from the pipe at Carnac Bunder lie for several hours in the midst of odour of the most unhealthy and offensive description, and such being the case, we submit that although every possible precaution may be taken by his Department to prevent contamination, it must be admitted that the atmosphere of the locality is always impure, that the barges and their tanks, in the course of time, become worn out and impregnated with anything but wholesome gases, and it is, therefore, not well to think that the crews of ships and the number of passengers daily leaving the port, many of whom are invalids, are compelled to consume water, the purity and wholesomeness of which is very doubtful, but apart from all this and the very serious results which might follow, we think that in common decency your Trustees should insist upon having a service pipe laid down in a more healthy part of the harbour forshore, and we earnestly hope soon to hear from you that active measures have been adopted towards this end.

As to there being no complaints by ship captains we would call the attention of your Trustees to the annexed copy of letters from Mr. J. G. Smith, of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co. and Mr. W. M. Macaulay, of Messrs. W. Nicol and Co., both of whom are interested in shipping.—We have the honour to be Sir, your most obedient servants,

EDWARD BATES AND CO.
JAMES DICKSON.

Copy letters referred to.

MY DEAR DICKSON.—The captains of the last four ships consigned to us have all suffered from dysentery or diarrhœa which they attributed to the bad water supplied to their ships.—Yours sincerely,

JAMES G. SMITH.

29th April 1875.

MY DEAR DICKSON,—Several of the captains have complained to me of the bad water recently obtained, and also of the scarcity of supplies, and fully half a dozen have told me they were suffering from diarrhœa in consequence.—Yours sincerely,

W. M. MACAULAY.

29th April 1875.

MEETING OF THE TOWN COUNCIL.

At the regular meeting of the Town Council held on Friday there were present:—C. Currey, Esq., Chairman; Dr. Blaney; Colonel Hancock; Dr. Hewlett; J. M. Maclean, Esq.; Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Esq; Rughunath Narayen Khote, Esq.

Mr. H. E. Acomb was present, and was introduced by the Municipal Commissioner to the members of the Council.

The Chairman said the first business was the further consideration of the terms offered by the Gas Company, the discussion of which had been adjourned from the last meeting. The Municipal Commissioner had now had further communications with Mr. Scott, the Manager of the Company.

The Municipal Commissioner said he did not think he had much more to say than what was said at the last meeting. At the last meeting two or three points had been raised. One was what the cost of the gas would be compared with the cost of gas at Calcutta. He (the Commissioner) had asked Mr. Scott what was the cost of gas at Calcutta, and Mr. Scott had given him some figures showing the cost. Mr. Scott said there were two kinds of lamps used at Calcutta, one of which cost Rs. 84 the other Rs. 72. The uniform cost of our own lamps was Rs. 80, which would come to much about the same amount. Mr. Scott also said that the Calcutta gas was made entirely from Bengalee coal which cost Rs. 10 per ton, whereas the price the Bombay Gas Company had paid last year for their coal was Rs. 21 per ton. It was clear there was a considerable difference between the expenses of the two companies. The Calcutta company, moreover, did not lay the mains, nor did they paint the lamps. This being the case it was clear Bombay would be in at least as good a position as Calcutta, and he (the Commissioner) thought we got better gas. The gas in Calcutta was often complained of, and in Bombay it was not. Then, another point raised at the last meeting was the probability, or possibility, of some new kind of gas being introduced, cheaper than coal gas. He (the Commissioner) had, therefore, provided for a clause being entered in the new contract with the Gas Company to this effect, that in case any six towns in England should, during the term of this contract, adopt any new kind of gas, the Corporation should have a right to call upon the Gas Company to introduce that gas here, the price of the new gas being fixed by arbitration, and the arbitrators not taking into consideration any profits which the Company would make by maintaining the existing contract. This, he thought, would quite meet the difficulty in case there should be an invention which it would be worth their while to adopt. If this arrangement was settled at once, Mr. Scott said he would be able to light for the rains most of the parts of the native town which required lighting, as there they would have to lay only short bits of main. All the longer pieces of main, for the Port Trust property, and so on, would have to be laid after the monsoon. He thought these were the only points left over from the discussion at the last meeting.

The Chairman—I think the proposed arrangement with the Gas Company, a very good one for the Municipality, and I should be inclined to vote for its adoption.

Mr. Rughunath Narayen Khote said the arrangement had been considered a good one at the last meeting, and

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPER WRITING.

(*Indian Mirror.*)

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL'S opinion of the Native Press was not very complimentary. But he did not know half the truth about our vernacular papers. Some of these are very good, though unfortunately these be very few, some are indifferent, and of others the less said the better. Why and how these exist is a marvel. Pecuniarily they are neither any gain to the conductors, and in a literary point of view they are a sore disadvantage to the people. We know for a fact that many boys in the lower forms of the second-rate schools of Calcutta, for want of better occupation, have turned editor, and contributors of newspapers. What justice such men may do to the onerous duty of a journalist it may be very easily judged. Is it much wonder if they abuse the respectability they thus prematurely undertake? It is for this reason that we find so much strong language and vituperation used right and left in the vernacular papers. Newspaper writing is one of the innovations introduced into this country since the advent of the British. And as British institutions transplanted in India always run riot, so newspaper-writing has undergone that fate. We dont think, however, these newspapers are read by the educated, and those in good position. they are patronised by the class who write them. They are read by school-boys, and young men who have just entered into the low class clerkships of public offices. We know very well that neither those who write nor those who read them are very formidable, but still it is a great pity that the rising generation instead of being penetrated by sound ideas and virtuous feelings, should be led astray by meretricious and miserable sentiments which emasculate and demoralize the mind of the youth. There are, certain standard subjects of attack One of these is the policy of the Government. A newspaper is nothing it is considered to possess no spirit if it does not attack the Government, and that too as violently as possible. The example shown by certain leading newspapers during the reign of Sir George Campbell of vilifying that unfortunate gentleman, has been most eagerly taken advantage of by the smaller fry in the vernacular press, and the worthy journalists who have taken to this righteous course of imitation expect the same golden results that have accrued to the assailants of the last Lieutenant-Governor. Sir Richard Temple has held complimentary evening parties in honour of Bengali authors and graduates, why should not His Honor hold a reception in honour of Bengali editors? It was the lack of this virtue which made his predecessor unpopular, and its perfection in him will make him only the more popular. In the earlier days of the newspaper-writing in Bengal one of the patriarchs of our infant press had a regular list of men whom he used not only to vilify, but to attack in such foul and filthy language that what was written was totally unfit for polite ears and eyes. The result of this uncharitable treatment was that the editor was generally sent for, and presented with handsome donations in order that he might desist from writing more in that strain. The law of libel was unknown in those days and people feared to go to court almost as they feared death. So the dreadful occupation of the editor secured him a pleasant income, and though that gentleman had once or twice to take a temporary abode in the civil jail, on the whole he was a gainer. Much that is written in the vernacular papers of the day ought to secure similar incomes to the writers, only people now-a-days have got more accustomed to the Billingsgate dictionary and instead of paying the current money of the realm, choose to pay their assailants in their own coin. We ourselves, and the Brahmo Somaj, both the men and the women, have received a considerable share of such compliments of late and have prepared ourselves for more. If such an august body as the Government of India can afford to be abused such small people as we ought not to grumble. The Government of Burmah, however, promises to set about more energetic example in this matter. His Majesty of the White Elephant, so it is said, intends shortly to publish a newspaper, and those of his subjects who decline to subscribe to it are to be beheaded. In the real facts of the case, as we understand them, are as follows:—About four years ago the King of Burmah wished to start a weekly newspaper in the vernacular and in English, and forthwith consulted an eminent British official, then in Burmah, about the matter. His Majesty said there need be no trouble about minor details; he would see to them himself; what he wanted was a competent English editor, with Anglo-Indian experience of journalism, to whom he a thousand rupees a month would be paid. His Majesty added that he would only make one stipulation —namely, that the editor should pledge himself to follow with constant approval the line of policy adopted by the Court, that nothing displeasing to His Majesty should ever appear in the journal, and that in the case of these rules being infringed the editor should beforehand sanction his liability to receive immediately five hundred strokes on the sole of the foot with the 'sluckk ak wukk'—whatever that may mean! The capital of the Burmese Empire is still in want of a newspaper."

LORD PIGOT'S GRAVE.

(*Madras Mail.*)

IT will be remembered that in excavating the grave of the late Lord Hobart in St. Mary's Church, Fort St. George, last Wednesday, the workmen came accidentally upon a leaden coffin, the existence of which was unknown. It is not improbable that it contains the remains of Lord Pigot who held the office of Governor of Madras from 1775 to 1777. At page 349 of "Men whom India has known," 2nd edition, the following occurs:—"During Lord Napier's administration Lord Pigot's family wrote requesting him to discover the place of interment, as they were desirous of raising a monument to their relative's memory. Every effort proved fruitless. The books of St. Mary's Church in Fort St. George showed that Lord Pigot had been interred in St. Mary's cemetery, but the exact spot could not be ascertained." Although 'cemetery' is mentioned in the books we are inclined to think that distinguished persons were at that time, as now, interred in the church, and it might have been well to have examined the coffin discovered on the recent melancholy occasion, as in all probability it would have given some indication sufficient to prove its identity. The coffin had evidently been enclosed in a wooden coffin, and the latter imbedded in quick lime which had caused the disappearance of the outter coffin, and left the leaden coffin intact. One side of this leaden coffin was built into one of the walls of the vault that now contains Lord Hobart's remains. The position occupied by the coffin in the place of honour in the church favours the belief that it contains the dust of as prominent an official as a Governor. The spot is almost in the middle of the space fronting the alter rails. Yet the flagstones that cover it are made,—a singular circumstance since there are a number of memorial stones placed on the floor of other parts of the church. As Lord Pigot died when a prisoner, it may be that his successor hesitated to place a suitable stone over his grave, and that the Honorable Company deemed it prudent to permit their late servant's resting-place to be forgotten. They could not, without discrediting many of their servants, honestly inscribe on his tombstone anything laudatory, and they probably saw the impropriety of acting in opposition to the old adage "*De mortuis nil nisi bonum.*"

It may be as well to mention that Lord Pigot came out to India without a handle to his name, as Governor of Madras in 1755, was created a Baronet in December 1764, with remainder in default of male issue, to his brother Robert, and on failure of Robert's issue to his other brother Hugh and his heirs male. The following year, or in 1765, he was created Baron Pigot in the Peerage of Ireland. This is what Mr. Higginbotham, says of him in his "Men whom India has known":—

"He came out to Madras in 1755, and after having risen to the post of president, returned to England in 1763 with a fortune of forty lacs of Rs. (£400,000) and obtained an Irish peerage, November 14th. In 1775, he again returned to Madras as Governor, where corruption and peculation were rampant throughout the various branches of the public service. This he set himself manfully to suppress, and consequently became very unpopular, and raised a formidable body of enemies in and out of Council. During the previous administration (Wynch's) the Rajah of Tanjore had been ousted from his throne by Mahomed Ali, and the President acquiesced in the proceeding. Pigot in 1770 went in person to Tanjore, and with much ceremony re-instated the Rajah on the 11th April. He thus made a most bitter enemy of the Nabob, who induced his myrmidons at Madras to oppose the President in every action. Soon after, a certain Paul Benfield laid claim to an assignment on the revenues of Tanjore from the Nabob, of sixteen lacs of Rs. (£160,000) and a claim on the growing crops for seven lacs, (£70,000) monies lent to the ryots; and yet this man only occupied an inferior post, receiving 2 or 300 Rs. a month! Vouchers were called for by the Council; they could not be produced, the Nabob, however, was prepared to admit the obligation, but desired to suit his own convenience. Undoubtedly it was a trumped-up claim to defraud the Company and the Rajah. The Council on the 29th May 1776 rejected the claim, but soon regretted having done so, for most of them and other members of the Civil Service were creditors of the Nabob for a crore and a half of rupees (£1,500,000), and by rejecting Benfield's claim, they impaired their hold on the revenues of Tanjore. They reconsidered the vote, and decided by a majority of seven to five that the assignments made to Benfield were valid, though Pigot and his friends vigorously resisted the proceedings. Both parties became excited, and Pigot, using his prerogative, suspended two members of Council, and ordered Sir Robert Fletcher, the Commandant, to be placed under arrest. He was an officer whom Clive, ten years before, had dismissed for fomenting the mutiny of the Bengal officers, but he was restored to the service by the Court of Directors. The Government was then assumed by the majority of the Council, and Pigot was placed in confinement. Colonel James Stuart executed the order. He spent a day (24th August) with Pigot at his country seat, on apparently most friendly terms, and while driving out in his carriage in the evening, a signal was given, when it was surrounded by troopers, and Pigot was hurried off to prison. George Stratton succeeded, but was suspended by orders from the Court of Directors, 11th June 1777, and Pigot was ordered to be restored, and then resign his post; but the aged President, having been kept in close confinement, died from infirmity and excitement before the order arrived, on the 11th of May 1777. The four violent members of Council were subsequently tried in England and fined £1,000 each."

He died without issue; the barony expired as there was no special remainder; and the baronetcy devolved upon his brother Robert who distinguished himself at the Battle of Bunker's Hill. The present Baronet, Sir Robert Pigot, is great-grandnephew of the Lord Pigot Governor of Madras, whose place of interment was, we imagine, brought to light last Wednesday.

"Berkeley, September 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Pell, Berkeley, for the above-named pills for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating Pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable Pills, I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS."

A CIVIL SERVICE BONUS FUND.

(*Madras Mail.*)

WITH reference to the correspondence which lately appeared in our columns regarding the prospects of Junior Civilians, we stated in a recent article that we were of opinion that a bonus fund should be formed. Our attention has since then been drawn to the draft rules of a proposed bonus fund which were published so far back as 1861, and which we reprint in another column. It is singular that not one of the gentlemen whose names appear as members of the Committee of that scheme had any cause of grievance. Some of them were Acting Collectors or Judges after ten years service and all were Acting Sub-Collectors before that time. It, however, by no means follows, that because these gentlemen were under a misapprehension regarding their prospects of promotion that the present anxiety is uncalled-for. Indeed the proposal of a bonus scheme in '64 proves that a stoppage of promotion had been foreseen. The men of '63 feared that they would be sufferers, in reality they have not been so; those who came out in the following year are now beginning to feel what the men of '62 and '63 were apprehensive of. Amongst the Committee we notice the names of Mr. R. S. Ellis, Mr. W. Hudleston and Mr. R. A. Dalyell. These gentlemen have now powerful voices in the Government and they will of course be ready to admit the existence now of a grievance which they had anticipated ten years ago. So great is that grievance that unless some extraordinary measures are introduced, some of the gentlemen who came out in 1864 and 1865 cannot be acting Collectors or Judges under 19 or 20 years service, and will probably not be confirmed within the period (25 years) required to qualify for a pension.

The scheme formerly proposed was briefly this. Each member of the Service under 25 years was to be asked to join a percentage on his salary not exceeding 3 per cent. was to be paid by each; and donations were further to be paid whenever *permanent* promotion was obtained at the following rates:—

	Rs.
On promotion to an appointment superior to that of an Assistant and of a monthly value of not less than Rs. 1,000	2,000
Do do of a monthly value of not less than Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 2,000	5,000
Do do of Rs.2,000 or upwards	10,000

Each subscriber would thus have to pay Rs. 17,000 in donations, plus a percentage on his salary which would amount to not less than Rs. 8,000, during his term of service, and in many cases to as much as Rs. 10,000. On completing his 25 years' term of service, however, each subscriber would be entitled to be bought out and to receive Rs. 25,000.

A bonus scheme is, we think, practicable, but scarcely so on the above principles. The scheme of 1864 seems to have been established on the principle of eating one's cake, and having it too. A man is to obtain quicker promotion by payment of a certain sum, and then when he retires, he is to receive that sum back again. We doubt whether any bonus scheme which can answer only if future members of the service join it will ever succeed, for the element of insecurity is too great. We also doubt whether the junior members of the service will ever agree to pay so high a sum for their steps. In our opinion the only scheme for which we could expect success is one by which those who gain by the step will alone be those who pay for it. The amount offered must not be too high to prevent the subscriber from reaping a present profit, and he must banish from his mind any hopes of a future return. The following scheme seems to us to meet what we propose. If all the men below No. 56 were to combine and agree to pay six months increase of salary on all appointments acting or permanent, which they may obtain, the sum as under would be available.

		Rs.	Incrs.	Rs.
Asstt's.	pay	125		
Add. Head	"	175	269 by 6=1,200	
Head	"	733	8 by 6= 48	
Act. Sub.	"	1,000	133 by 6=1,128	Calculated on the basis of 6 months' increase and fixed at 10,848
Sub.	"	1,166	245 by 6=1,470	
Act. Colle.	"	1,943	777 by 6=4,662	
Colle.	"	2,333	300 by 6=2,700	
				10,848

Thus each member would have to pay gradually for his promotion. The acting steps he would get, when his seniors went on furlough, would enable a fund to be laid by for the purchase of a pucka step, and when this opportunity occurred he would have to pay only a comparatively small sum. Such step would render available the money required for the purchase, say £1,000. The question is whether £1,000 would induce a man to go who has completed his service. In several cases we have no doubt it would, and whenever a retirement would be obtained seven months before the member would otherwise have gone, each subscriber would be a gainer.

The objection to be urged to this scheme is, that a man would be paying towards the bonus when Acting only, without any security that the fund will remain a permanency. On the other hand, when he does procure his permanent step he would have far less to pay than he would have under the scheme of 1864, or under that scheme an Acting Collector on Rs. 1,943 would have to pay Rs. 29,000 for his promotion to a pucka step which brings him only Rs. 399 additional pay and the difference in the lower grades is still more marked. It may also be noted that whenever it may be found necessary to wind up the fund it will be possible to return to the subscribers the money already paid for Acting steps. It would of course be possible to add to this sum by a percentage on the salaries of the subscribers. One per cent. on the salaries of those under the number to be fixed, exclusive of officers on furlough or holding appointments elsewhere, Rs. 12,000 per annum. Were, however, a percentage introduced, the number of purchases to be made each year would necessarily be limited, since after the proceeds of the percentage have been allotted, there would only remain the sum which each step would bring, and men who have just completed their service would naturally remain a year longer in the hope of getting a full price the following year.

There will of course be a great number of men to whom £1,000 will be no inducement to retire, as after 25 years' service they may have large and expensive families, but we feel no doubt that after 25 there will be a considerable number of men who will be willing to take this sum. If men were allowed to retire on minor pensions, without a medical certificate, there would probably be many others who would also go. It seems useless to establish a pension of Rs. 400 for a man of 25 years' service, "If you do not take the bonus now we will not offer it to you heresfter." The point is this; if by offering a man of 27 or 30 years service £1,000 to retire at once, and by thus inducing him to go, each of his juniors will gain the step he would be offered. A Collector or Judge will seldom be able to put by £1,000 in 18 months' time, but if by giving him the money now he can be induced to retire at once, each subscriber will be the gainer. The arrangement of the purchases should of course be left in the hands of a central Committee in whose names, as Trustees, the money would be invested. As a large majority of the members of the Civil Service are Acting, and as the payments on Acting promotion steps would, therefore, be available before they are required as disbursements for purchases, each subscriber might be allowed to pay his six months' increase of salary in 12 months time, so that whenever he gained a step, acting or permanent, he would at once feel the benefit of this promotion. In order to have a sufficient funded capital so as to offer each retiring member the ready money as soon as he agrees to go, it would be advisable to start the fund at least 12 months before any purchases are made.

It may be asked whether the scheme we propose is to have retrospective effect, i. e., whether supposing the scheme were at once established, those gentlemen who are now, and for some years have been, holding Acting appointments are to pay for them. We do not think they should. The scheme we have proposed renders with each step the money available to purchase the step, and if funds were accumulated for a year before any purchases were made steps could be purchased as often as a senior is willing to retire. Some may possibly object that, in this case the burden will fall upon the junior men. The answer is that the juniors are bearing the burden already, the burden is of less weight in proportion as each member is higher in the list, and many of the men of 1863 have to bear but a very light one. It cannot, therefore, be expected that they will be prepared to pay as much as those whose grievance is considerably greater. The real question to be asked is: would a scheme of this nature in any way benefit the junior men? If it will, and if it ensure to each man who joins it a benefit in return for the chance of a loss, then the scheme should be adopted irrespective of whether some will benefit by it more than others. Constituted as the service now is, it would be impossible to propose a scheme by which all could benefit alike.

The whole question is, we consider, a very important one not only to the members of the Civil Service but also to the Government. We have stated above that between the years 1885 and 1890, 70 men will be able to retire if they like, as they will have completed 25 years' service. These are the men who came out between 1860 and 1865; the first of the band is Mr. Grose and the last is Mr. Maclean. There are, however, besides, a number of Europeans above Mr. Grose. Of these 42, as far as Mr. Plumer, must retire before 1890 because they will then have served for 35 years, and there will be eleven others, (supposing they have not previously retired, or become casualties) of between 27 and 33 years' service. It is, therefore, *possible* that in these five years 115 men may take their pension. It is *probable* that there will be at least 60 or 70 of whom a large number will be even in the prime of life, who may hope to draw their full pension for 25 or 30 years more. The payment of a full pension to 60 men will make a sudden call upon the revenue of the State of £60,000 per annum, and if these gentlemen continue to draw their pensions as long as those gentlemen have to whose names we alluded in our article of the 25th of February it will entail an expense of £1,740,000. Besides, therefore, the inconvenience which would be felt, were so large a number of men to take their pensions at once, there will be a sudden drain upon the revenues which may seriously embarrass the Government. It would, therefore, seem advisable that the Government should meet the juniors half way, and give every facility to retirements on minor pensions, so that the vacancies which must occur may come on and gradually. It would also be in the interest of Government to support a bonus scheme for the same reason, since, were a bonus scheme established, a large number of the men now at the top of the list, would go from time to time instead of waiting to serve their full time of service, when they will be compelled to retire en masse. This support might be given in many ways; pensions might be capitalized; men of fifteen years' service might be allowed to retire on a minor pension of £500 without a medical certificate; and permission might be given to the juniors to organize a bonus fund, the subscription to which could be recovered from the salaries of the members. The question requires thorough investigation and if the Government shirk the matter now, there will be serious dilemma a few years hence. The question if dealt with now may be settled by *gentle measures*; but ten years hence some sudden change in existing rules may be necessary which will, unavoidably cause much heartburning.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

"A SPELLING BEE."

(*Times' American Correspondent.*)

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 1.

THE Session of Congress being ended and business not yet having thoroughly revived, the American people have, during the past few weeks, been indulging in a new pastime, which is becoming as universal as it is popular. This is the "Spelling Bee," a New England invention which has made rapid strides over the country. "Spelling" for prizes is the prevailing infatuation, and every town and village is having its "bee," the State Capitol is no exception. The excitement has become quite demoralized, so rapidly were victims stricken down. "Incorrigible," "financial," "ureen," and "anglicise" each laid out a speller; and then a discussion arose about the pronunciation of the whilom word who gave out the words. It was demanded that some one should be called to take his place, and there were hisses and cheers, dozens rising in the audience and arguing the question at once. Then there were cries of "go on," and order being restored the competition continued. Two or three more were spelt when "addible" was given out, and a lady began "addi" and then over again "adi," and was ruled out for trying a second time. "Flunkeyism" brought down a victim; as also did "elocution" and "quasi." Then a gentleman spelt "resest" for another word that was pronounced someway (receipt), and the Committee ruling him out there was a great disturbance. The gentleman would not "go on," claiming that it was a "double-header," and that he had spelt it right, and on his appealing to the audience, the vast crowd, with an unanimous shout, decided that he should be kept in, and so he remained. Then victims again became numerous. "Ferocity," "contumacious," "delequesce," "covitous" "impetous" "detorgent," "incomey," and "hippish" decimated the ranks. Thus the contest went on, there being several rather arbitrary decisions against the spellers on double-headed words "Psalmody" was given out, and a young man got as far as "p-s-a-l-m" when the shout's of the audience bowled him out. "Pemphasis," "sacrifyl" "obelisque," "antechrist" and "trameling" retired four men and a lady. Then a very confident gentleman failed on "sinthesis," his defeat being heartily relished. Next a lady halted on "eighty-eight" "Corrusscation" was too much for the next customer. The class was now getting small, and long and difficult words were selected, nearly every one, however, being spelt correctly. At long intervals a victim was brought down amid general laughter, such conundrums as "anonymous," "chinecills," "chrisolite," "colocinth," "imbrument," and "polyanthes" proving too much for them. Then the class was reduced to the six to whom prizes were to be awarded—four ladies and two gentlemen, and the competition was continued to see which would live the longest.

"Purview" took number six, a lady; "testacious" number five, a gentleman who had made a great deal of amusement when he spelt "nausea" as most had received. Now were left three ladies and one gentleman, but they survived but a short time "distension," being too much for the man and, "infinitesimal" and "hussey" for two women. A lady, as usual, had the last word, remaining alone on the platform to her (Miss Lizzie J. Rook) amid loud applause, was awarded the first prize. The three ladies who got the highest prizes were all Philadelphia school-teachers. The gentleman who survived the longest was called upon for a speech, and said that he came from Pottsville in the interior of Pennsylvania and "although from the country, could spell with any man in the State." At a late hour the audience dispersed there being much gratification expressed at the amusement afforded and much criticism at the way the affair was managed. The "Spelling Bee" however brought in a large sum and was a success in this if not as a "spell."

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